

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 191

1 October 1984

JAPAN

Reportage of Abe's Activities During U.S. Visit	C 1
Views Sanctions on DPRK	C 1
Meets Iranian, Egyptian Ministers	C 2
Pledges Contribution to Peace	C 2
Nakasone Views Abe-Gromyko Talks, U.S. Ties	C 3
Soviet Carrier, Escort Crosses Strait of Soya	C 4
Businessmen Criticize U.S. Industrial Policies	C 4
Fishery Official Discusses Alaska Ban on Ships	C 4
Naha DFAB Gives Up on Mediating Torii Project	C 5
[RYUKYU SHIMPO 28 Sep]	
ACMI Construction To Begin Off Okinawa in Nov	C 6
[RYUKYU SHIMPO 28 Sep]	
Nakasone Welcomes South Pacific Presidents	C 6
23 Arrested in Antiairport Demonstration	C 6

NORTH KOREA

Relief Goods Shipped, Received by South	D 1
Han Ung-sik Speaks at Nampo	D 1
Trade Union Figure's Address	D 1
Trucks Leave Kaesong	D 2
Vessels Depart Wonsan	D 2
Ships Leave Hungnam	D 2
Ships Enter S. Korean Waters	D 3
Second Fleet in South's Waters	D 3
More Ships Arrive	D 3
Ships Arrive at Inchon	D 4
Unloading of Cement Begins	D 5
2d Fleet Arrives in Inchon	D 5
Cement Ships at Pukpyong	D 5
Trucks Arrive in South	D 6
Telephone Notice on Shipwreck	D 7
Conclusion of Delivery	D 7
Delegates Leave	D 8
Auto Transport Corps Returns	D 9
Cement Unloading at Pukpyong	D 9
Replacement Ships En Route	D 10
Commentaries View Delivery of Relief Goods	D 10
'Great Event' [NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep]	D 10
Flood Victims Grateful [VRPR]	D 14
Reaction of Masses [VRPR]	D 15
NODONG SINMUN Decries Chon's 'False Propaganda' [27 Sep]	D 15
Kim Yong-nam Attends Further UN Meetings	D 16
Meets Other Foreign Ministers	D 16
Wu Xueqian on Reunification	D 17
Kim Talks With Counterparts	D 17

More Student Protests Reported in South	D 17
Korea University Demonstration	D 17
Two Students Arrested	D 17
Student Struggles Cited	D 18
Seoul University Protest	D 18
Sukmyong Demonstration	D 18
Kwangju Unrest	D 18
NODONG SINMUN Comments [28 Sep]	D 19
Kang Song-san Attends Soviet Dance Performance	D 20
Meets Performers	D 20
Meeting Held To Mark Anniversary of CSSR Army	D 20

SOUTH KOREA

Reportage on Delivery of Relief Goods From North	E 1
Red Cross Delegates Meet	E 1
HERALD on Relief Aid [30 Sep]	E 2
Land Delivery Completed	E 3
Details of Gifts for North	E 3
Unloading Begins in Ports	E 4
Ships Arrive in Inchon	E 4
Ship Goes Aground	E 5
2d Day of Unloading	E 5
No Links Between North's Agent, Victims Found	E 6
[THE KOREA TIMES 29 Sep]	
Foreign Minister Meets With Japan's Abe at UN	E 6
Working-Level Meeting Set [THE KOREA TIMES 29 Sep]	E 6
Foreign Delegates To Observe Armed Forces Day	E 7
University Students Demonstrate in Seoul	E 8
[THE KOREA HERALD 30 Sep]	
Four SNU Students Expelled [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Sep]	E 8

KAMPUCHEA

KYODO Cites Hun Sen on Mediation by Japan	H 1
Weekly Roundup on Thai Border Operations	H 1
Heng Samrin Addresses Banquet for JCP Delegation	H 2

LAOS

Commentary Scores Reagan's 'Deceitful' UN Speech	I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Leaves for UN General Assembly	I 2
Official Holds Press Conference	I 2
Further Reportage on Thai Border Dispute	I 2
Thai Continue Village Shelling	I 2
Joint Team Proposal Rejected	I 3
Training of Villagers Decried [PASASON 28 Sep]	I 3
Moscow Press Conference on White Book Held	I 4

THAILAND

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Reagan UN Speech	J	1
Nguyen Co Thach Arrives for Talks on Kampuchea	J	1
[THE NATION REVIEW 29 Sep]		
Gen Kriangsak Comments [BANGKOK WORLD 29 Sep]	J	1
Thach on Release of Fishermen [THE NATION REVIEW 30 Sep]	J	2
Meets Phichai, Makes New Offer [THE NATION REVIEW 1 Oct]	J	2
Thach on Japan Visit [KYODO]	J	4
Visiting Iraqi Minister Queried on Arrested Thai	J	5
[THE NATION REVIEW 29 Sep]		
Army Issues Announcement on Prem's Health	J	5

VIETNAM

Reagan Denounced for Receiving Sihanouk	K	1
U.S., PRC, Thai Actions Toward Kampuchea Scored	K	2
Lao Envoy Holds Press Conference in Hanoi	K	4
Kriangsak's Support for SRV-ASEAN Dialogue Noted	K	5
PRC Ambassador to SRV Gives Reception	K	5

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Addresses UN on Kampuchea, Other Issues	N	1
Editorial Views Causes of Tanjungpriok Incident	N	1
[THE INDONESIA TIMES 20 Sep]		
Attorney General on Possible Trial of Rioters [AFP]	N	2

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Speaks on Recovery Efforts, Napalm Use	P	1
BUSINESS DAY on Remaining Points in IMF Talks [28 Sep]	P	1
Agricultural Agreement Signed With World Bank	P	2
Paper Views U.S. Consul's Remarks on Tourism	P	2
[TIMES JOURNAL 27 Sep]		
Ver Reiterates Investigation Order on Violence	P	3
Reportage of 27 Sep Manila Clash, Dispersal	P	4
BUSINESS DAY on Clash [28 Sep]	P	4
Enrile on Abuses	P	6
Situation 'Under Control'	P	6
Batasan Passes Resolution	P	7
Communists' Role	P	7
NPA Commander's Death in Cagayan Confirmed	P	7

REPORTAGE OF ABE'S ACTIVITIES DURING U.S. VISIT

Views Sanctions on DPRK

OW290955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 29 KYODO -- Japan will not continue its current sanction against North Korea for a long time because the sanction was imposed last November as a temporary step, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told newsmen here Saturday. Japan will decide what to do with the sanction while closely watching North Korea's attitude, Abe said in a press interview. His statement was taken as a hint that Japan will start studying when to lift the sanction in response to recent moves on the Korean peninsula toward easing tensions there.

The Japanese Government imposed the four-point sanction in retaliation against the Rangoon bomb attack on October 9, 1983, which killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers. The sanctions bans contacts between Japanese and North Korea diplomats in third nations. Japan has no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang. The sanction also forbids Japanese public officials' visits to North Korea and North Korean officials' entry to Japan.

During Friday's press interview, Abe said the Korean situation is moving toward a general easing of tension. He mentioned a series of developments, including the delivery of North Korean relief goods to South Korean flood victims. Abe said he thinks it's Japan's diplomatic duty to firmly back the latest trend.

The latest moves toward easing tension include North Korea's flexible response toward concluding a Japan-North Korea private-level fishery agreement, which was disclosed by President Kim Il-song to Japanese Socialist Party chief Masashi Ishibashi last week. Pyongyang also put into effect September 8 a new law on joint business ventures to encourage more foreign investments in North Korea.

Foreign Minister Abe, made it clear, however, that Japan has no intention of making a drastic change in its policy toward North Korea. The remark indicated that the Tokyo government will gradually expand private-level exchanges with North Korea while keeping its current basic stand on the absence of diplomatic relations.

Referring to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's talks here with Japanese, American and Chinese counterparts, Abe said he was impressed with Gromyko's posture for dialogue, though no substantial progress resulted from Gromyko's talks. There appeared to be bright prospects for Japanese-Soviet relations and East-West relations, Abe said.

Regarding talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gromyko, the Japanese foreign minister said that if their talks prove fruitful, it will only occur after the U.S. presidential election. But their discussions were a good sign, Abe said.

In reviewing his diplomatic contacts at the U.N. General Assembly, Abe said he was impressed with an increasing expectation among other countries for more Japanese roles. Touching on his address to the U.N. meeting, Abe said many countries highly evaluated Japan's role in helping halt the Iran-Iraq war. Other countries also gave high scores to Japan's positive efforts in disarmament, U.N. cooperation and African problems, Abe told newsmen. Japan must take follow-up activities on these issues, he said.

Meets Iranian, Egyptian Ministers

OW290137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0120 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 28 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Friday and heard Iranian reaction to his speech before the United Nations General Assembly. Velayati was quoted as telling Abe that Iran has different views from those of Japan on ending the Iran-Iraqi war.

Japanese sources said Velayati told Abe that Iran would study the Japanese foreign minister's appeal for a ban on use of chemical weapons and for free passage in the Gulf, as well as a guarantee of the safe use of Gulf facilities. Velayati reportedly said that Iran fully understood that Abe's call was made in goodwill.

The sources, however, quoted Velayati as saying that Iran's basic stand in fighting Iraq is to continue the war until Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is forced out of power. They said Abe expressed concern over Iraq's recent assault on petrochemical facilities that Japan and Iran have been trying to complete in Iran.

Abe also conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid. Al-Majid expressed his support for Japan's efforts to end the Iran-Iraqi war.

Pledges Contribution to Peace

OW300627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Los Angeles, Sept. 29 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Saturday Japan will make active and creative contributions to the search for world peace. Abe spoke at a banquet and repeated earlier statements that Japan will neither attempt to become a major military power nor send members of its Self-Defense Forces on overseas peacekeeping missions. He said Japan will make further efforts to build up its defense capabilities, but will not play a military role in armed conflicts abroad, a suggestion made by a Japanese-American study group and released September 17. This policy must not [be] regarded as restrictive but will instead help Japan play an active, political role in the cause of peace, the foreign minister said.

Abe, who visited Mexico and attended the United Nations General Assembly session, flew to Los Angeles from New York Saturday and delivered a speech at the banquet, given by six Japanese-American friendship organizations. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on Tuesday.

He told the dinner session that Japan also identifies itself as one of the free world countries, a member of Asia, and an economic power that developed in a short period of time. Abe said he is sure that Japan and the Soviet Union can find common interests that will reduce the chances of a nuclear war, stabilize East-West ties and improve bilateral relations.

As a member of Asia, Japan is linked with the rest of the region historically, geographically, culturally and ethnologically, the foreign minister said, adding that Japan will use its economic capabilities to help other Asian countries. Japan, which modernized itself in a short period of time, remembers the pains of the poverty of poor southern countries, he said.

Japan and the United States as major economic powers weigh heavily in the world economy he said, adding that the rise or fall of this economy is linked to how the two countries manage their economic ties. He set out major themes to be developed over the next 15 years, and proposed building a framework for a stable peace, activating the world's economic potential and overcoming poverty in the Southern Hemisphere.

Abe accused the Soviet Union of walking out of arms reduction talks last year and said no framework of peace can be accomplished without stable U.S.-Soviet ties. Advanced countries must not pursue shortsighted and individual interests but should take open economic policies which will guide developing countries to a free and open economic system, he said. If North-South gaps are left untouched, the foreign minister said, poverty will create political unrest or regional conflicts and the peace of the world may be threatened.

Abe then turned to Japanese-American relations and said the two countries can cover each other's deficiencies in the pursuit of world peace and prosperity. He added that the complementary nature of these ties is the most important thing about them.

NAKASONE VIEWS ABE-GROMYKO TALKS, U.S. TIES

OW281207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone spoke of the importance of his recent talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, and he also insisted the Japan had no plans to send troops overseas, during the news conference at his official residence Friday. On his talks with the president, he said they had achieved positive results, and he would work to protect these. He said he saw no need for changes in Japan's current policies towards the Korean peninsula. Earlier in the day he had received a report from Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi, who recently returned from a visit to North Korea.

Concerning the recent suggestion by the U.S.-Japan Joint Consulting Committee that Japan amend its laws to allow troops to serve abroad with United Nations Peacekeeping Forces, he said no such changes were planned. He also touched on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's recent meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. These talks, he said, had neither advanced nor retarded Japanese relations with the USSR. He said that Abe had fully explained Japan's policies on various issues, and he now wanted to see how the Soviets reacted. He felt there was hope for some change in current Soviet and North Korean policies.

On the prospects of a huge surplus in trade this year with the United States, he said high U.S. interest rates played a large part in this, and Japan alone could not remedy the situation. He also insisted that the government would maintain the principle that defense spending be held within one percent of the country's gross national product. Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara and others have recently been suggesting that the principle should be changed.

Concerning the current illness of Rokusuke Tanaka, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, he said this should not effect preparations for the upcoming party presidential elections, as other senior officers could perform his duties for him. The prime minister also expressed his confidence in being reelected to the presidential post.

SOVIET CARRIER, ESCORT CROSSES STRAIT OF SOYA

OW291037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO -- The 43,000-ton Soviet aircraft carrier Novorossiysk crossed the Strait of Soya between Hokkaido and southern Sakhalin Saturday, going east out to the Pacific, Defense Agency said. A P-2J antisubmarine patrol plane of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force found the Kiev-class carrier, one of the three operating Soviet aircraft carriers, heading east in the strait at a speed of 20 knots or about 37 kilometers per hour.

The ship was being escorted by two missile cruisers -- a 9,700-ton Kara-class cruiser and a 7,700-ton Kresta II-class cruiser, the officials said. Since its deployment to the Soviet Pacific Fleet in February, this was the first voyage of the Novorossiysk outside the Sea of Japan, the officials said. Defense officials believe the three Soviet vessels were on their way to the Sea of Okhotsk or the Northwestern Pacific for a drill.

BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZE U.S. INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

OW290023 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO -- A joint report issued Friday by Japanese and U.S. businessmen noted strong concern in the United States that Tokyo's protective policy for high technology industries is having an impact on international trade. However, American businessmen also acknowledged that the U.S. Government, although espousing the principle of free competition, is also carrying out "industrial policies" in a broad sense, which variously affect the competitiveness of individual industries. Cited as examples are measures regarding tax, credit extension and employment adjustment. The report on the industrial policies of Japan and the U.S. was issued by the Japan-U.S. businessmen's conference, a joint private body of the two nations' business communities, chaired by Norishige Hasegawa, chairman of Sumitomo Chemical Co. of Japan, and Edson Spencer, chairman and chief executive office of Honeywell Inc. of the U.S.

The idea of jointly discussing the two nations' industrial policies stemmed from the deep-rooted view in the U.S. and Western Europe that the overwhelming strength of Japanese products, such as cars, steel and TV sets, in the world market is due to the Japanese Government's protective policies for particular industries. In the report, the U.S. side mentioned Tokyo's restriction on import of communication satellites and protection of computer software as examples of its protective measures.

The Japanese, for their part, referred to the "Buy American" policy and the unitary tax system as instances of industrial policies in the U.S. The unitary tax system imposes taxes on the global revenues of multinational corporations operating in that country. The report noted, however, that Japan's industrial policies now place prime emphasis on promoting self-help efforts to improve the foundation for development of high technologies rather than protection of domestic industry and promotion of exports as in the past. In conclusion, Japanese and American businessmen emphasized the need for both countries to expand free trade while excluding industrial policies detrimental to world trade.

FISHERY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ALASKA BAN ON SHIPS

OW290651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0631 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO -- A Japanese fishery industry executive Saturday denied a U.S. charge that Japanese fishermen have conspired to conceal overharvesting of fish catches within the U.S. 200-mile limit.

Yoshiro Okazaki, president of the North Pacific Salmon long-liners and Gill Netters Association, said that three organizations of Japanese fishermen engaged in fishing operations in the U.S. 200-mile zone have never overharvested the quota allocated to Japan as claimed by the United States.

The U.S. charge of overharvesting is apparently based on an estimate worked out on the basis of the amount of fish caught by specific fishing boats on which U.S. observers are stationed, he said. If the U.S. Government estimates Japan's total fish catch under such a formula, it is possible for the amount to surpass the allocated quota, he said. Okazaki said he will explain the real situation of Japanese fishing operations to the U.S. Government to win its better understanding.

He was commenting on reports from Anchorage that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council Friday voted unanimously to shut Japanese fishing boats out of the Alaskan fishing zone for allegedly conspiring to conceal overharvesting within the U.S. 200-mile zone.

Meanwhile, officials of the Fisheries Agency said they did not think that Japanese Fishermen will be shut out of the Alaskan waters for good. The U.S. agency's decision presumably means only that there will be no allocation of an additional fish catch quota to Japan this year, they said. If this is the case, it will cause no big problem to the Japanese fishery industry, they added.

But the Fisheries Agency will instruct the industry to strictly observe the quota in the future, they said. Unless Japanese fisherman do not show sincerity, they said, it will have a bad impact on Japan-U.S. negotiations on the 1985 quota which are expected to begin in December.

NAHA DFAB GIVES UP ON MEDIATING TORII PROJECT

OW281413 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Director Minoru Kubota of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] yesterday said that his office has given up on efforts to mediate between U.S. forces and local inhabitants on the issue involving the construction of leisure-recreational facilities at Torii Station in Yomitan village. The DFAB has been holding consultations with the inhabitants of Sobe District on more than 20 occasions, but its efforts fell through as the local inhabitants insisted that the construction plan be scrapped. The DFAB's abandonment of its mediation role raises the likelihood of the U.S. Army, the manager of the station, resuming construction work.

The Naha DFAB notified the Sobe District inhabitants on 25 September of its decision to give up its mediation efforts and the U.S. forces on 26 September. Kubota said: "It is difficult to obtain any more concessions from the U.S. side; it is impossible for us to mediate as long as the local inhabitants demand that the construction plan be scrapped." The DFAB has been mediating between the two sides and has obtained the following concessions from the U.S. side:

- 1) The leisure-recreational facilities will be scaled down to one-third of its original plan (250,000 square meters);
- 2) farming periods will be adjusted on a case by case basis with the six tacitly approved farmers;
- 3) the beach facilities will be jointly used by U.S. forces and the local inhabitants;
- 4) guards will be posed at the gate to exclude nonvillagers; and
- 5) in using leisure boats, the interests of the local fishermen (who have fixed shore nets) will be respected.

However, the local inhabitants insisted that the present beach be left as it is, fearing that the installation of facilities would result in increased use by U.S. servicemen and corrupt public morals.

The U.S. plans call for the construction of barbeque facilities for family parties, tennis courts, bathrooms, shops, and other facilities. Meanwhile, the DFAB director made public that, in connection with the recent incident in which artillery shells were fired into water resources conservation forests, his office received a report from the U.S. forces on 26 September that the number of markers in the impact area would be increased and the battalion concerned in the incident would be thoroughly instructed not to fire shells into the conservation forests.

ACMI CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN OFF OKINAWA IN NOV

OW281141 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 28 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Director Kubota of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] told reporters yesterday that the construction of an air combat maneuvering instrumentation (ACMI) zone off Okinawa will begin in November. A restricted sea zone is to be established in November and restricted air space in April for the installation of sea buoys. The ACMI zone is expected to be put into operation in mid-1985. Five sea buoys will be installed at intervals of some 25 to 40 km. The bouys will serve as tracking stations. The ACMI training zone will range 900 to 1,000 meters. The progress aerial combat training to be conducted in the ACMI zone will be transmitted from the Kesaji communications station to Kadena Air Base and the pilot's ability and the accuracy of missiles and machineguns fired will be instantly analyzed by computers. The creation of the zone, as a prerequisite for upgrading air combat capabilities, was requested by the U.S. forces 3 years ago.

NAKASONE WELCOMES SOUTH PACIFIC PRESIDENTS

OW281237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO -- The visiting presidents of three South Pacific countries -- Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau -- met Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence here Friday. The three leaders -- Tosiwo Nakayama of Micronesia, Amata Kabua of Marshall Islands and Haruo Remeliik of Palau -- arrived here Thursday on a goodwill visit to Japan. Nakasone told the three that Japan would like to cooperate with the South Pacific countries and that he wants to revisit Palau where he was as a naval man until just before World War II. While thanking Nakasone for Japan's aid to date, the presidents expressed the hope of closer relations with Japan, onetime suzerain in the region. The South Pacific leaders were invited by a group of Japanese Diet members belonging to the Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Union.

23 ARRESTED IN ANTIAIRPORT DEMONSTRATION

OW290403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Sept. 29 KYODO -- Twenty-three protesters against construction of Tokyo International Airport here were arrested Saturday after a clash with riot police, a police spokesman said. This brought to 56 the number of persons arrested in connection with construction work of an irrigation facility near the airport which is part of the second-phase airport construction. The clash came after a group of 60 persons belonging to a leftist organization rallied in front of the public hall of Shibayama town. The irrigation facility was offered by the new Tokyo international airport authority to residents of the areas affected by noise coming from the airport. Work on the facility has been underway since last week under the protection of about 6,000 riot policemen.

RELIEF GOODS SHIPPED, RECEIVED BY SOUTH

Han Ung-sik Speaks at Nampo

SK281316 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0531 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Speech by Han Ung-sik, head of the working-level delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, at the gathering held at Nampo port on the morning of 28 September to send off the ships transporting relief goods to South Korea -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: We will soon leave Nampo port with the honorable but heavy mission of conveying to the South Korean flood victims the relief goods reflecting the kindred love of the people of the northern half of the republic. As we are leaving with the warm compatriotic love of the brethren of the northern half of the republic for the first time in nearly 40 years, we are filled with firm determination to successfully accomplish the important mission entrusted by the nation.

Among the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, 48,000 tons of cement are being transported from this Nampo port. The relief goods we will transport are a reflection of the urgent compatriotic desire and kindred love of all people of the northern half of the republic to settle the livelihood of the flood-stricken brethren of South Korea as soon as possible. To convey the relief goods quickly, we will make all efforts, and we will convey the warm fraternal greetings which the people of the northern half of the republic extend to the compatriots of the South.

Even if any unexpected situation should be created, we will do everything possible in order to accomplish our honorable mission by cherishing the lofty self-confidence and pride of the revolutionary warriors of the great leader and the dear comrade leader and will return with good news. [applause]

Trade Union Figure's Address

SK300948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Speech by Yi Kyu-chin, chairman of the Nampo City Trade Unions Committee and representative of the working class, at a meeting held at Nampo port on the morning of 28 September on the occasion of the departure of ships laden with relief goods for the South Korean flood victims -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The decision of the Red Cross Society Central Committee to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims is an expression of compatriotic love for flood-stricken fellow countrymen and an extremely just measure proceeding from a humanitarian stand. According to the humanitarian measure of the Red Cross Society Central Committee, large cargo ships, laden with relief goods associated with our warm kindred sentiments, will depart from Nampo port today, amid the blowing of whistles.

To expedite the glorious day when we will uphold the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the plaza of reunification, we will defend the respected and beloved (?leader) and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il politically and ideologically and with life and more steely unite around them.

We will normalize production at a high level by mobilizing inner reserves to the maximum with the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude any by vigorously dashing at the "speed of the eighties" added to Chollima, thus precipitating the fulfillment of this year's plan for the people's economy and certainly capturing all the [word indistinct] of the Second 7-Year Plan.

We, the working class, will always remember the brothers in the South with the same blood as us and more dynamically wage struggle for production with the desire to help them. We swear once again to send ever so much more cement, fabric, medical supplies, and other [word indistinct] to the compatriots in the South in the future if they request them. [applause]

Trucks Leave Kaesong

SK290826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kaesong September 29 (KCNA) -- The trucks carrying rice, textiles, and medicines for the South Korean flood sufferers which had gathered through thousands of points of the country left Kaesong, the city adjacent to the Demarcation Line, for Panmunjom on September 29. They are loaded with 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines.

Our people warmly saw off the trucks, waving flags of the republic and flowers along the 8 kilometre road from the Kaesong Square to the Demarcation Line.

A meeting was held at the Kaesong Square to send off the auto transport corps carrying the relief materials. Attending the meeting together with a large number of masses in the city were Kim Ki-son, chief secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong-chun, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee; Kim Nak-hui, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of Rural Economy; and other officials concerned, foreign guests and foreign correspondents in Korea.

Vessels Depart Wonsan

SK290932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Wonsan September 29 (KCNA) -- The ships Yombunjin and Tonghae loaded with relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers left Wonsan port for South Korean Pukpyong port on the afternoon of September 29. They were warmly seen off by leading functionaries of power and economic organs of Wonsan, officials concerned and tens of thousands of citizens in the city waving flags of the republic and bunches of flowers.

A meeting for seeing off the ships loaded with relief goods for the South Korean flood-victims took place at the port before the departure of the ships.

Ships Leave Hungnam

SK290856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hamhung September 29 (KCNA) -- The large cargo vessels Hyangsan and Yonpung carrying cement for the South Korean flood-sufferers left Hungnam port for South Korean Pukpyong port on September 29. The ships were seen off by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and other officials concerned and tens of thousands of cheering Hamhung citizens. A meeting for seeing off the ships loaded with relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers was held at the Hungnam port.

Ships Enter S. Korean Waters

SK301028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Our ships Hyangsan, Yonpungho, Yombunjin and Tonghae which had left Hungnam and Wonsan ports on September 29 for Pukpyong port of South Korean Kangwon Province, carrying relief goods for the South Korean flood sufferers, arrived at the contact point at around 07:00 this morning. The party of our side was met at the contact point by the South Korean Red Cross delegate and officials.

At the contact point the South Korean Red Cross delegate exchanged greetings with Choe Won-sok, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and delegate for the delivery of the relief goods to Pukpyong port and handed over to our side a note of the relevant authority guaranteeing the safety of the personnel of our side and safe voyage of our ships.

Our ships loaded with 35,000 tons of cement continue sailing for Pukpyong port, piloted by the South Korean side, after crossing an extension of the Demarcation Line on the sea.

Second Fleet in South's Waters

SK300421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- The second fleet of ships loaded with cement, relief goods for the South Korean flood victims Amnokgang, Kwanmopong, Sugun and Oun Chongnyonho which had left Nampo and Haeju ports on September 29 for Inchon port arrived at the contact point at around 07:00 this morning. At the contact point, the South Korean Red Cross delegate exchanged greetings with Chu Kyong-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and deputy delegate for the delivery of the relief goods to Inchon port and handed over a note of the relevant authority guaranteeing the safety of the personnel of our side and safe voyage of the ships. Our ships continue sailing for Inchon port, piloted by the South Korean side, after crossing the extension of the Demarcation Line on the sea.

More Ships Arrive

SK290423 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0352 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Our ships, which are heading for Inchon port with relief goods to the South Korean flood victims onboard, have entered the waters of the South Korean side. Pyonghwa-ho, Kumsusan-ho, and [word indistinct]-ho, which left Nampo port for Inchon with relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims on 28 September, and Changsan-ho, which left Haeju port for Inchon port, have arrived at the point of contact around at 0910 on the morning of 29 September.

A delegate of the South Korean Red Cross Society got aboard Changsan-ho at the point of contact and exchanged greetings with Han Ung-sik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and head of a delegation delivering relief goods heading for Inchon port. Then, the South Korean side handed over a memorandum on a guarantee of personal safety for our side's members and safe navigation for the ships issued by the South Korean competent authorities to our side.

Our ships, laden with cement containing the warm compatriotic love and kindred sentiments of the people in the northern half of the republic, crossed the Maritime Demarcation Line and are now sailing for Inchon port, their destination, under the guidance of the South Korean side.

Ships Arrive at Inchon

SK300119 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0009 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] According to report filed by a KCNA correspondent on 30 September, the first group of ships laden with the warmhearted relief goods for the South Korean flood victims that left the ports of Nampo and Haeju on 28 September amid a warm sendoff by thousands and thousands of masses, arrived at the piers of Inchon port at 0015 on the morning of 30 September. Han Ung-sik, representative of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee and its vice chairman, those accompanying him, and reporters arrived in the port of Inchon aboard the ship to deliver the relief goods.

Ships such as Changsan-ho from Haeju, Chipsam-ho, Kumsusan-ho, and Pyonghwa-ho from Nampo came with cement produced by the workers at the Suchon cement plant, the Haeju cement plant, the 8 February cement plant, and the (?Sunguri) cement plant and other cement plants across the country. The ships laden with the relief goods were flying Red Cross flags and Red Cross emblems.

At the news of the arrival of the relief goods containing the humanitarian and warm compatriotic love of the people in the northern half of the republic, people in the South, including the citizens of Inchon city, were engulfed by gratitude toward their brothers in the northern half of the republic.

Representative Yi Yong-tok, vice president of the South Korean Red Cross, the Red Cross members concerned, and reporters were waiting at the piers of Inchon port to greet the representative of the DPRK Red Cross Society and those accompanying him. Our representative exchanged warm greetings with the representatives of the South Korean Red Cross.

Upon arriving in Inchon port with the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, delegate Han Ung-sik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, said:

We have arrived here in Inchon port to deliver to the South Korean flood victims the relief goods containing the warm feelings of the people of the northern half of the republic, which have left from Nampo and Haeju. By authority of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, allow me first to send warm consolation of compatriotic love to the flood victims who have suffered severe damage from floods in many areas of South Korea.

He said that assisting to relieve the suffering of the compatriotic brothers who have suffered the disaster as the same nation living in one and the same land is a natural national responsibility and that we decided to send the South Korean flood victims the relief goods of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines on the basis of our noble compatriotic love and humanitarianism.

He said that the four ships which arrived in Inchon port as the first part of the group came with 22,100 tons out of the 65,000 tons of cement to be delivered at Inchon port and that he hopes that the unloading work of the relief goods and the delivery and acceptance at Inchon port will be carried out smoothly so that the relief goods can be delivered to the flood victims at an early date.

Yi Yong-tok, vice president of the South Korean Red Cross Society, said that the welcomed our delegate and those accompanying him in connection with the arrival of the relief goods.

Unloading of Cement Begins

SK301500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The unloading of cement transported by the first fleet of ships as relief goods for the South Korean flood victims began, all at one time, at the piers of Inchon port at 0730 on the morning of 30 September. Approximately 2,000 South Korean workers are participating in the work at the No 3 and No 4 piers of Inchon port. It is expected that the unloading of the ships Changsan, Chipsam, Kimsusan, and Pyonghwa, which have arrived as the first fleet, will last until the morning of 2 October.

2d Fleet Arrives in Inchon

SK301555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Inchon September 30 (KCNA correspondent) -- The second fleet of cargo vessels carrying cement, relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, arrived at Inchon port at 9:10 this evening. Deputy Delegate Chu Kyong-ok, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and his party and correspondents arrived at Inchon port aboard the ships.

The ships "Amnokgang, Kwanmobong, Sugun and Oun Chongnyon carried 31,000 tons of cement to Inchon port from Nampo and Haeju ports. South Korean Red Cross officials and correspondents were present at the wharf to greet the deputy delegate and his party.

Cement Ships at Pukpyong

SK301608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pukpyong September 30 (KCNA correspondent) -- The ships Hyangsan and Yonpung, which had left Hungnam port and Yombunjin and Tonghae which had left Wonsan port on September 29 with 35,000 tons of cement for the South Korean flood victims arrived at the destination, Pukpyong port, South Korean Kangwon Province, at 8 this evening. Delegate Choe Won-sok, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and his party and correspondents abroad the ships arrived for delivery of the relief goods.

The cargo ships were carrying Red Cross flags and insignia. They were met at the wharf by Choe Un-pom, delegate of the South Korean Red Cross, officials concerned and correspondents and exchanged warm greetings with them.

In his arrival statement issued at the wharf, Choe Won-sok expressed warm compatriotic consolation to the South Korean flood victims, upon authorisation of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society. He said:

It is our due national obligation to share pains with compatriots in distress and alleviate their sufferings as fellow countrymen living in one and the same land. Urged by this noble compatriotism and humanitarianism, we are here in Pukpyong port with 35,000 tons of cement out of the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims consisting of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of fabrics, 100,080 tons of cement, and medicines.

Choe Won-sok said he hoped the unloading and transfer of relief goods would be carried out smoothly in Pukpyong port so that the goods might be conveyed to the flood victims at an early date. The delegate of the South Korean Red Cross expressed welcome upon the arrival of relief goods and said his side would strive to convey the goods to the flood victims as quickly as possible.

Trucks Arrive in South

SK291223 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Trucks laden with the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims arrived in Taesong-dong, (Kunnae) Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province. On 29 September, a historic picture was unfurled in Taesong-dong, (Kunnae) Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, which is eliciting great emotion, joy, and repercussions from and among all the people in the country and people of the world.

Amid the interest and attention of the people at home and abroad, trucks carrying rice and fabrics, relief goods sent to the South Korean flood victims containing the brotherly sentiment of the people in the northern half of the republic, arrived in Taesong-dong, (Kunnae) Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], from Kaesong.

Even the passionate voices of thousands upon thousands of the masses from various places who came to the railway station and gathered along the streets of the capital -- Pyongyang, Sariwon, Kaesong, and Nampo on the day when they were sending off the trains and trucks laden with the rice, fabrics, cement, and medicines, which they provided after hearing that the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee had decided to take a humanitarian and compatriotic measure for the flood victims in the South, thinking about the sufferings of the South Korean flood victims as if their own and hoping to relieve their sufferings if but a little, to say that they wish the locomotive engineers and truck drivers to convey their warm compatriotic love to the brothers in the South along with the relief goods, shaking hands with them, seemed to be reverberating in Taesong-dong.

Blinking back their tears -- tears that welled up in their eyes because of their compatriotic love and excitement as the trucks laden with the relief goods were leaving for South Korea -- the citizens of Kaesong, who are earnestly waiting for the day when they can meet with the blood relatives who are separated in the South because of the national division, ardently wished that the relief goods will reach the South Korea flood victims and that they will help them stabilize their life.

The area in which the Panmunjom conference room is located was crowded with the reporters from the North and the South and foreign reporters who came over to report this significant event, which is the first such event in the history of national division that has continued for nearly 40 years, staff members of foreign embassies of various countries in our country, and foreign delegates.

Also, the head of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army Liaison Office to the Military Armistice Commission and members of the office, and Polish, Czechslovak, Swiss, and Swedish members of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission were there.

Pak Nam-chun, representative of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, other Red Cross Society functionaries, and reporters who were sent to the area south of Panmunjom to deliver the relief goods destined for the South Korean flood victims at a spot of the MDL by Marker No 0097 were greeted by Cho Chol-hwa, representative of the South Korean Red Cross, other personnel concerned, and South Korea reporters. There the South Korean side handed over to our side the memorandum guaranteeing the safety of our side's personnel and safe conduct of trucks issued by the authorities concerned.

After finishing the agreed upon procedures, the first fleet of 370 trucks carrying the Red Cross flags and emblems crossed the MDL at Panmunjom, guided by the South Korean side, and arrived in Taesong-dong, (Kunnae) Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province.

In connection with the arrival of the trucks carrying the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims in the area of the South, DPRK Red Cross Representative Paek Nam-chun issued a statement. The statement reads: We left Kaesong and arrive today here in the area of the South side to deliver the relief goods containing the brotherly sentiment of the people in the northern half of the republic to the South Korean flood victims.

Authorized by the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, I first of all extend warm compatriotic condolences to the flood victims in various places in South Korea who fell victim to great flood damage. It is a natural national obligation for us, the same people living in the same land, to share the sufferings with the calamity-stricken compatriots and brothers and held them alleviate their sufferings.

Out of and from such a noble compatriotic love and humanitarian standpoint, we have come over here to this area south of Panmunjom to deliver 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, and other supplies such as medicines, part of the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims. Hoping that the work of unloading and delivering and accepting the relief goods in the area south of Panmunjom will be carried out smoothly so that they can be delivered to the flood victims at an early date, we expect sincere cooperation from the South Korean Red Cross, the Red Cross representative, and various other personnel concerned.

In the meantime, our relief goods sent to the South Korean flood victims began to be unloaded by South Korean workers in various places in Taesong-dong, (Kunnae) Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, an area south of the MDL of Panmunjom, from 1145 on the morning of 29 September. The transportation and unloading of the relief goods continued all day long and will continue on 30 September, too.

The news about the arrival of the relief goods that we have provided with all sincerity for the South Korean flood victims is giving great joy to the compatriots in the South.

Telephone Notice on Shipwreck

SK301359 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society has sent a telephone notice to the South Korean side. In connection with the shipwreck of the Taedonggang-ho, which was transporting relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent a telephone notice to the South Korean side on 29 September.

In the telephone notice to the president of the South Korean Red Cross Society, Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, notified the South Korean Red Cross Society president of the intention to have supplementary ships set sail for Inchon port on the night of 30 September, and notifying him of the fact that, among the ships sailing for Inchon port, the Taedonggang-ho was not able to sail as planned.

Conclusion of Delivery

SK301432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Five thousand sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, and 759 boxes of medical supplies for the South Korean flood victims have been delivered to the South side. A ceremony to deliver and receive the relief goods was held on the spot.

In connection with the delivery of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, and 14 kinds of medical supplies in 759 boxes -- relief goods to be sent to the South Korean flood victims -- to the South Korean side, the ceremony for delivery and receipt between the North and South Red Cross Societies was held at Taesong-dong, Kunnae-myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province -- an area of Panmunjom of the South side -- at 1600 on 30 September. Attending the ceremony were Paek Nam-chun, a delegate of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, and Red Cross functionaries concerned who were dispatched to the South side's area of Panmunjom in order to deliver relief goods. Participating in the ceremony from the other side were Cho Chol-hwa, a delegate of the South Korean Red Cross, and persons concerned.

Some (?100) domestic and foreign reporters covered the ceremony for delivery and receipt. Upon authorization of the DPRK Red Cross Central Committee, Paek Nam-chun, a delegate of our side, signed a note of delivery of relief goods. A note of receipt of relief goods was addressed from Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean Red Cross, to Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, and bore the stamp of the South Korea Red Cross.

The note of relief goods reads as follows:

1. 50,000 sok of rice -- 7,200 tons, or 144,000 bags
2. 14 kinds of medicines in 759 boxes -- 513,456 cases
3. 500,000 meters of fabrics -- 2,488 boxes

We receive the above items.

The delegates of the North and South Red Cross Societies exchanged the notes of delivery and receipt of relief goods. Then, Paek Nam-chun, a delegate of the DPRK Red Cross Central Committee, delivered a speech. He said:

I am very glad to have completed the work of unloading relief goods delivered from the DPRK Red Cross Society to the South Korean flood victims and exchange the notes of delivery and receipt of relief goods between the North and South Red Cross Societies today. On behalf of the DPRK Red Cross Society, I express deep thanks to the South Korean workers and personnel concerned who worked hard to unload the relief goods this time.

He added: The delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims -- the first in nearly 40 years -- is a remarkable event in the history of our divided nation. The people in the northern half eagerly hope that the relief goods will be delivered to the hands of the South Korean flood victims at any early date and help somewhat to stabilize their lives.

He expressed the expectation that, with the active cooperation of the South Korean Red Cross, the relief goods will be delivered to the flood victims at an early date.

Delegates Leave

SK301455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Delegates who went to the southern area of Panmunjom to deliver relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, have left Taesong-dong, Kunnae Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province [in South Korea] after having successfully concluded their work.

Unloading of the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims began again at 0820 on the morning of 30 September and was completely finished at 1600.

Paek Nam-chun, delegate of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, and Red Cross functionaries concerned -- who were dispatched to the southern area of Panmunjom to deliver the relief goods -- left Taesong-dong, Kunnae Myon, Paju County, Kyonggi Province at 0515 in the afternoon on 30 September after having successfully concluded their work of delivering 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, and 759 boxes of medicines of 14 kinds of the South Korean side.

The reporters who went to the scene in order to cover the situation concerning the delivery and receipt of relief goods, left together with them. The South Korean Red Cross Society gave souvenirs to the personnel of our side. Cho Chol-hwa, delegate of the South Korean Red Cross Society, and officials concerned saw off the personnel of our side up to the Military Demarcation Line.

Auto Transport Corps Returns

SK301558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Kaesong September 30 (KCNA) -- The auto transport corps which had left Kaesong, carrying relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, returned today. The corps successfully carried out the transfer of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles, and medicines imbued with warm compatriotism and sincerity of the people in the northern half of the country over September 29-30.

Kaesong citizens warmly greeted the DPRK Red Cross officials and the auto transport corps returning after the delivery of relief goods. Paek Nam-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and delegate for the delivery of relief goods, Red Cross officials and truck drivers were met at the Kaesong Square by Kim Ki-son, chief secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Kim Nak-hui, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Rural Economy Committee, Tak Yong-pin, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and officials concerned.

We have come back all safe after delivering the total amount of relief goods to the South Korean side on schedule, Paek Nam-chun told reporters. When our relief goods are conveyed to the South Korean flood victims, he said, it will greatly help stabilize their life and delight our fellow countrymen.

Cement Unloading at Pukpyong

SK010240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The work of unloading the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims has begun at Pukpyong port. The Yonpung-ho, the Hyangsan-ho, the (Yongonjin-ho), and the Tonghae-ho, which came to Pukpyong with cement relief goods for the South Korean flood victims onboard, began to unload their cargo at 2300 on the night of 30 September.

South Korean stevedores, using the freight facilities on our ships, are accelerating the work of transporting the cement on 8-ton and 11-ton trucks in three shifts. It is known that the unloading of the 35,000 tons of cement delivered to Pukpyong will take 3 or 4 days.

Replacement Ships En Route

SK010146 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Sunchon-ho and the Yongnamsan-ho, which are heading for Inchon with relief goods on board, have entered South Korean waters. The Sunchon-ho and the Yongnamsan-ho, which left Nampo on the night of 30 September for Inchon with relief goods for the South Korean flood victims on board, arrived at the point of contact at around 0900 on the morning of 1 October.

At the point of contact, a delegate of the South Korean Red Cross Society met and exchanged greetings with Pak Kum-son, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and handed over a memorandum guaranteeing the personal safety of our side's members and safe passage for our ships issued by the competent authorities to our side. The Sunchon-ho and the Yongnamsan-ho, ships replacing the Taedonggang-ho which met with an accident en route to Inchon, are continuing their voyage to the destination crossing of the Maritime Demarcation Line under South Korean guidance.

COMMENTARIES VIEW DELIVERY OF RELIEF GOODS

'Great Event'

SK291535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 28 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 29 September editorial: "Great Event -- the First in the History of Nearly 40 years of Division"]

[Text] Amid the attention of the whole nation and the world, our country's ships and vehicles laden with relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims are leaving Nampo, Haeju, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Kaesong for their destinations -- Inchon, Pukpyong, and Panmunjom. The ships and vehicles, which are leaving the east and west coasts of the northern half and Kaesong, are laden with 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies, embodying warm kindred sentiments of the people in the northern half to alleviate the suffering of fellow countrymen caused by the flood damage.

As is already known, the heavy rains at the end of August and the beginning of September claimed many human lives and inundated houses in many areas of South Korea. Upon hearing the painful news that numerous fellow countrymen in the South lost their houses and household belongings in a moment and were compelled to stay on a cold floor, the people in the northern half regarded the suffering of the flood victims as their own. When it became possible to stretch out hands of relief to the flood victims, they ardently welcomed this fact and have prepared the relief goods with all sincerity. Even a grain of rice and a meter of fabric to be sent today contain the warm compatriotic love and sincerity of the people in the northern half who do not forget the compatriots in the South.

In retrospect, the realization of our relief step to help the South Korean flood victims is a great and remarkable event -- the first in the history of as many as 40 years of national division. By sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, an excellent precedent of mutually helping and receiving help was set in the unfortunate national history -- a long period from the country's division into North and South until today, a period in which, the North and the South, despite being a single nation with one blood, have failed to satisfy each other's needs. This is of deep significance in view of compatriotic love and humanitarianism as well as for the future of the nation.

We are genuinely pleased with the fact that the ships and vehicles laden with the relief goods are departing for their destinations over the Demarcation Line and hope for the safe arrival of the relief goods and their delivery to the flood victims at an early date. The relief step for the South Korean flood victims is a shining result of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great compatriotic love and our party's wise leadership in embodying it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We always remember the compatriots in South Korea and regard helping the South Korean people suffering from pain as our sacred national obligation.

Since the first day of the division of the national land, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth correct lines and policies for national reunification and has wisely led the people to their realization. Furthermore, he has directed all his efforts toward linking kindred sentiments split into the North and the South. He has planned the construction of even a plant or a power plant and the carrying out of irrigation work not only for the lives of the people in the northern half but also for the future of the South Korean people.

Shortly after liberation -- a time when the lives of the people in the northern half were still in a difficult period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song thought of the compatriots in the South and sent many daily necessities to them, including clothes and shoes, collected from the storehouses of the Japanese imperialists, who were routed. In addition, he supplied irrigation water to some 200,000 peasants in South Yonbaek. Also in the arduous period of war, he distributed land to the peasants in the liberated areas.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed warm kindness during the period of socialist construction by opening a sea route to help South Korean fishermen catch fish in the fishing grounds of the northern half, by opening a path for wandering youths who lost the opportunity to learn and study, and by adopting, on many occasions, state-level measures to save starving, flood-afflicted, and unemployed people and orphans.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is, sympathetic more than anyone else, with the sufferings of the people caused by division, has set forth a concrete method to help separated blood kin learn about one another's safety even before the attainment of the fatherland's reunification. The effort and solicitude made and shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the fellow countrymen are immeasurable. The love and benevolence he has shown to alleviate the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen are boundless. This is kindness and love that could only be shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted everything to the cause of the freedom and happiness of the people for more than half a century. The fatherly love shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the South Korean fellow countrymen has been brilliantly inherited by the glorious party center.

Our party has wisely led the revolution and construction in the northern half of the republic to make the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan blossom. The firm foundation of a powerful socialist system and of a self-reliant people's economy has been laid today in the northern half of the republic.

The socialist system and the self-reliant people's economy are a firm guarantee and a material foundation for the prosperity of the people. Our party has strengthened the foundation of the self-reliant socialist people's economy by accelerating the revolution and construction with the spirit of Chollima and has increased material wealth in society by continuously developing productivity. Thus, it has met the workers' increasing material and cultural demands. It has also rapidly developed agricultural productivity by accelerating the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Thanks to affection for blood kin -- a desire to aid the flood-stricken people -- and thanks to the powerful economic potential of the northern half, we have been able to send 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines. Indeed, we cannot imagine our relief step for the flood-stricken South Korean people without the great love for the fellow countrymen shown by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, without the wise leadership of the party center, without the superiority of our country's socialist system, without the foundation of the self-reliant people's economy, and without the success our people have attained in socialist construction. We are boundlessly proud of this.

Everytime the South Korean people have suffered from calamities, our party and the government of the republic have taken relief steps on many occasions to alleviate their sufferings and misfortunes, proceeding from brotherly love. Because of the hindering maneuvers of the successive South Korean rulers, however, our relief steps have not been implemented at all.

The course of the arrival of relief goods laden with the brotherly love of the people of the northern half of the republic has not been smooth from the beginning. There have been unexpected and mounting difficulties and twists and turns before the implementation of our relief step. While announcing that it will accept our relief goods, the South Korean side strayed from the path of righteousness by using our humanitarian relief step, which proceeded from brotherly love, for impure political propaganda, saying that the purity of the step is doubtful and describing it as a propaganda trick. Saying that they have decided to accept our relief goods with the hope of opening the door to the alleviation of tension, the persons in authority in South Korea [hamchoson tanggukchadul] have actually abused our brotherly love by fanning the sentiment of anticommunist confrontation and have ruptured, under the pretext of difference in views, the contact which was arranged at Panmunjom between the working-level Red Cross delegations to discuss the procedure of transporting relief goods, providing an opportunity for an anticommunist propaganda campaign.

When we proposed shipping relief goods to the points designated by the South Korean side, it continued to pick a quarrel with us and raised a commotion, saying that we had surrendered and that our real intention is doubtful. Later, it answered the step we had taken with brotherly love by taking an emergency measure for vigilance under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

Since the international emergence of the Red Cross and the commencement of relief work, which occurred a long time ago, there has been no such instance as the one in which the persons in authority in South Korea [namchoson tangguk chadul] have raised a great commotion over the relief step and have slandered the party offering relief from the position of receiving relief, picking a quarrel with this party. Indeed, this was an act having no sense of propriety, lacking rudimentary reason and decorum. Such an attitude on the South Korean side makes us become doubtful about its original promise to accept our relief goods.

Out of our single-minded aspirations to alleviate the sufferings of the South Korean flood victims, we have thus far responded with patience and generosity even to the South Korean side's slanderous remarks about our relief measure and their snide remarks and insults toward us. Even when the South Korean side unilaterally declared that the contacts between the Red Cross working-level representatives had been ruptured, we responded to it with the generous act of deciding to ship the relief goods to the spots designated by the South Korean side in an attempt to make the outstretched hands of relief reach the South Korean flood victims at an early date.

Only by our side's noble compatriotic standpoint and sincere efforts to alleviate the South Korean flood victims' sufferings and calamities, can the obstacles and difficulties standing in the way of our relief measures be overcome, and have we finally been able to ship the relief goods as we have today. Our humanitarian measure for the South Korean flood victims has attracted attention not only from the Korean compatriots at home and abroad, but also from the people of the world.

While showing great interest in and expressing support for our humanitarian measure, the honest social circles of the world and fair public opinion unanimously rejoiced over the realization of the humanitarian measure. The fact that our relief goods containing the brotherly sentiments are at the point of being shipped to the South Korean flood victims will contribute to linking the blood ties and sentiments among the compatriots, as it is a significant and felicitous event which will be recorded in the annals of our nation which has suffered from division for nearly 40 years.

All the Korean people at home and abroad are now rejoicing over the fact that a wonderful precedent has been set for the first time for helping the South Korean flood victims and for them to accept assistance thanks to our compatriotic measure and sincere efforts, hoping that it will serve as an important opportunity for dissolving the distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South and for opening a road for national unity and independent and peaceful reunification.

The relief goods we are delivering to the South Korean side will not be enough to help the South Korean flood victims completely stabilize their lives. However, our calculations, based on the number of flood victims published by the South Korean side, shows that the rice will be enough to distribute about 250 kilograms to each 5-member family of the flood victims and the fabric will be enough to give 17 meters to each family. The cement will be enough to build some 30,000 units of new dwelling houses.

The medicines we are delivering will be effectively used for the prevention and treatment of diseases of all types likely to breed in the flood-stricken areas.

Making our relief goods reach the flood victims at an early date is an undeniable demand of humanitarianism reflecting the urgent reality of the flood-stricken areas of South Korea which are waiting for the hands of relief. It is also the unanimous demand of all the people in the country aspiring to share weal and woe with the flood victims.

The South Korean side should take an appropriate measure to ensure that our relief goods find their way into the hands of the flood victims as soon as they are delivered on the basis of a humanitarian standpoint in order to alleviate the sufferings and misfortune of the flood victims.

Ours is a wise people which has a long history of thousands of years and cultural traditions and a people of a single ethnic origin which cannot live separated. The realization of our relief measure has demonstrated that blood ties, the inheriting of a single blood line, can never be kept from flowing and that nothing can destroy them. It has also convinced our people of a belief that when the people join forces they can realize not only the humanitarian measure, but also can reconnect the disconnected national ties to reunite them into one.

Taking advantage of the current significant event by which our hands of relief have reached the flood victims in the South, all the Korean people in the North and the South should put an end to the history of national division by establishing a confederal state on the land of 3,000 ri and should stage a vigorous struggle to achieve the national aspiration -- the country's reunification.

Flood Victims Grateful

SK281335 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The flood victims are now engulfed in a great joy and excitement at the news that the North will deliver the relief goods on 29 and 30 September, at the ports of Inchon and Pukpyong and at Panmunjom. Madame Yun of the station will tell you more about it:

[Madam Yun] Waiting earnestly for the day when the relief goods from the North will reach them, the flood victims across the country are grateful for the warmheartedness of the compatriots in the North. The flood victims whom I visited were still housed in an elementary school in Mapo-ku, Seoul, and were praising the North while waiting for the arrival of the North's compatriotic relief goods. They unanimously said that the compatriots in the North are helping them, the flood victims.

One of the flood victims said: The North is sending us everything we need -- food, clothing, even medicines -- by figuring out the number of victims. How can we be more grateful? The North's measure has really been advanced out of warm compatriotic love. We have no word to describe the gratitude. He said that he will write a letter to the North to tell how grateful he is.

Another flood victim, saying he is grateful to the compatriots in the North for their brotherly measure, said: We will receive the relief goods without an opportunity to meet with and thank the compatriots in the North in the flesh because of the Chon Tu-hwan authorities [chon tu-hwan tanguk]. It disheartens us to think that we may do something that runs counter to our moral sense because of the authorities. Then, he denounced the Chon Tu-hwan ring for suddenly fabricating the Taegu spy incident and kicking off an anticommunist and anti-North campaign. He said: The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been doing every evil thing possible on the strength of anticommunist propaganda. After having staged a drama involving a series of murders, he is preposterously babbling, without any evidence, that the North has sent a spy to the South. This is apparently a trick designed to disturb our minds, which are being directed to the compatriots in the North who are sending relief goods.

The warmheartedness of the flood victims toward the compatriots in the North was evident everywhere. Even the flood victims whom I met in Inchon could hardly hold back their emotion and excitement at the news that the North was shipping the relief goods.

One flood victim, saying that no one could be more grateful, said: I have never seen such a large number of flood victims in my life. However, the North's offer of a large quantity of relief goods, including rice enough to feed flood victims for more than 3 months, fabric enough to make more than one piece of clothing for each flood victim, cement enough to build houses for all the flood victims, and medicines -- this is simply inconceivable apart from genuine compatriotic love. He said that he will meet and thank the brothers from the North who will come to Inchon on 29 and 30 September.

Another flood victim I met said: Had my son not died during the torrential rain, all of my family would be happy about the relief goods sent by the compatriots in the North. He then denounced the Chon Tu-hwan authorities for having failed to take flood prevention measures. The flood victims in Inchon also denounced the Chon Tu-hwan ring for having fabricated the spy incident to disparage the North. One flood victim said: Those who fabricated even a spy incident in order to launch an anticommunist campaign instead of thanking the North for the compatriots' warmheartedness are truly traitors nobody can rival. All the flood victims across the country are now denouncing and rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist propaganda and schemes, while being happy at the prospects of receiving the relief goods from the North.

Reaction of Masses

SK010657 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] The masses from all walks of life are excited to see the arrival of the North's relief supplies. You will hear part of the news sent from the RPR Chapters in various regions. O Worker Kim Tae-sik, who does unloading work at Inchon port, said that he had waited 3 hours for the arrival of the ships carrying the North's relief goods, and that he uttered "Hurrah" to himself when the ships anchored at the dock. He said that the relief goods are the gifts of love of General Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il for our masses in the South, that General Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il are the leaders of our nation who always care for both the masses of the North and the South impartially, that, because we have the general and the leader, our nation will certainly be reunified and the fellow countrymen in the South will live happily.

Son Yong-nam, who lives in Taesong village said that he felt like running to Panmunjom to hug the North's drivers and delegates who came with the relief goods showing compassion under the instruction of General Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and to greeting them with thanks, tears, laughter, and dance. He continued by saying that General Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il are the true leaders of our nation, that we live trusting only the two great men, that the yearning desire of the fellow countrymen in the South should be realized so that we may live in the society ruled by the general and the leader before we die. Son Yong-nam recalled with deep emotion the time when he went to Seoul Station Plaza to see the general right after the national liberation on 15 August 1945.

Mr Kim, a worker in Pukpyong port, said that he thanks the brothers in the North who had sent us the relief goods, that he would like to hold a mass rally welcoming the delegates sent by General Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and to send a letter of thanks to the general and the leader. He was in tears while saying this.

NODONG SINMUN DECRIES CHON'S 'FALSE PROPAGANDA'

SK281429 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 26 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 September commentary: "False Propaganda Basely Concocted by Those Who Are Perplexed"]

[Text] Pleased with the agreement on sending relief goods laden with our affection for blood kin to the flood-stricken South Korean people, and regarding this as a great festivity, the good people of the world, as well as the Korean people, hope that this will greatly contribute to cementing affection for blood kin and ties among the fellow countrymen. Nevertheless, instead of an effort to achieve national harmony and unity, false propaganda has been conducted daily in South Korea to slander the northern half of the republic.

According to a South Korean radio report, while being briefed on county administrative affairs on 25 September after visiting the government building of Hongsong County, South Chungchong Province, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, referring to the so-called infiltration of armed agents, which it had concocted, raved that the North's peace offensive is accompanied by violence and arms. He babbled about the danger of war by the North, about the result of his junket to Japan, about the proposal for offering relief goods, and about the background of the acceptance of this proposal. On the same day, the puppet traitor uttered the same words before the peasants of Sapkyo town, Yesan County, South Chungchong Province.

Why have the puppets, who do not want reconciliation between the North and South and national unity, and who have used our relief step, which has proceeded from brotherly love, for an impure political aim, carried out a wicked and conspiratorial anticommunist propaganda campaign under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion? Fanning the sentiment of confrontation between the North and South is a specialty for those who oppose the country's reunification and seek division. Hearing them make a noise, we can easily realize that they are quite perplexed and uneasy about the fact that our relief goods will arrive in South Korea a few days later, thanks to our patient effort and magnanimity, despite their hindering maneuvers.

In order to blur our image and to justify their breach of faith, they have taken a measure for special vigilance under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion in connection with our relief step, which has proceeded from brotherly love; have held government-patronized anticommunist functions, such as security report and neighborhood meetings; and have staged the farce of having opposition parties slander our relief step. Thus, they have run amok like a crow which is trapped in by fire. Such a conspiratorial drama as speaking ill about and picking fault with the relief goods which we intend to send with sincerity to aid the flood-stricken people, and abusing these goods in an anticommunist propaganda campaign after saying that they will accept these goods, will only more glaringly reveal their treacherous color. Being quite uneasy and anxious, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has staged the drama of fanning the sentiment of anticommunist confrontation among peasants after personally issuing a directive on the infiltration of armed agents, and by emerging at the front with this incident. It is said that, on that day, Chon Tu-hwan explained before peasants the proposal for offering relief goods and the background of the acceptance of this proposal. The relief goods which we are going to send to South Korea have proceeded from warm affection for blood kin -- a desire to alleviate the suffering of the fellow countrymen in distress. We have no other intention. What background could have been admitted?

No matter how basely the South Korean puppets may conduct false propaganda, they will not be able to prevent our step proceeding from brotherly love from reaching the South Korean people nor can they prevent affection for blood kin from flowing between the fellow countrymen of the North and South.

His staging of the farce of praising himself by babbling about the result of his criminal junket to a foreign country and to justify his treacheries. If the South Korean puppets believe that they can deceive the people by carrying out such a false propaganda campaign, they have made a great miscalculation. The people know how to see through any deceitful tricks whatsoever; they curse the traitors who have turned their backs on them.

The South Korean puppets should not lay an artificial obstacle to our relief steps for the flood-stricken people in South Korea by carrying out an anticommunist propaganda campaign and by concocting conspiratorial incidents. If they continue to cling to two-faced enmity while babbling about democratic harmony and about reunification, they will be unable to avoid denunciation at home and abroad.

KIM YONG-NAM ATTENDS FURTHER UN MEETINGS

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

SK290337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam now staying in New York to attend a non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting and a ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" on September 25 met respectively Foreign Minister of Socialist Ethiopia Goshu Wolde, Foreign Minister of Guinea Facine Toure and Foreign Minister of Indonesia Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Views on a series of problems of common concern were exchanged. The conversations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Wu Xueqian On Reunification

SK290401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Speaking at the plenary meeting of the 39th U.N. General Assembly session on September 26, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, referred to the Korean question, according to a report. He stressed: We support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the tension on the Korean Peninsula should be eased, U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be realized by holding tripartite talks.

Kim Talks With Counterparts

SK300455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam now staying in New York to attend the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting and a ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" on September 26 met respectively Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Suriname Wim Undenhout and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. Views on a series of problems of mutual concern were exchanged. The foreign minister of our country on September 27 met respectively Albert Picho-Owiny, minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda, and Rasheigh Esmond Jackson, foreign minister of Guyana, and exchanged views on problems of common concern. Meanwhile, the DPRK foreign minister on September 26 met Khieu Samphan, vice-president of state for foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, and had a conversation with him on problems of common concern. The conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

MORE STUDENT PROTESTS REPORTED IN SOUTH

Korea University Demonstration

SK281125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- At noon on September 27, more than 400 students of Korea University turned out on to the street with bitter indignation at the military fascist clique, carrying basketball posts and building materials in their hands and strongly demanded the "resignation of Chon Tu-hwan", loudly shouting slogans exposing the treacherous crimes of the traitor, according to reports from Seoul. Alarmed at the anti-"government" street demonstration, the military hooligans madly cracked down on the students by driving out a large number of vehicles including gas jetting cars and riot police. The angry students waged a fierce stone-throwing battle for nearly two hours with the tear gas firing riot police and pushed over a police van spraying them with tear gas and set fire to a police car.

Two Students Arrested

SK290357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The South Korean fascist clique on September 25 arrested Yi Sang-chol and Chong Chae-in, students of Kyongbuk University by invoking a fascist evil law, because they recently occupied the office room of the president of the university and conducted protest action as an expression of their resistance against the fascist suppression, according to a radio report from Seoul. Earlier, the puppet clique made the university authorities expel them from the campus.

Student Struggles Cited

SK290835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- 443 cases of anti-"government" struggle took place at 56 universities and colleges of South Korea this year, according to a radio report from Seoul. The radio said that 11 cases of anti-"government" struggle were waged at 10 universities and colleges in 1982, and last year 52 cases at 20 universities and colleges.

Seoul University Protest

SK300504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- More than 200 students of Seoul University sternly denounced the crime of the fascist clique in implanting an informant in their fighting ranks and demanded a probe into the truth of this case, according to a UPI report from Seoul. The students broke into the headquarters of the "Democratic Korea Party," a major opposition party, in Yoido, Seoul, in the afternoon that day and demanded the party to set up a "parliamentary committee" for a probe into the informant's spying activities.

The students declared that they would continue to struggle till their demand is met. This struggle of the Seoul University students is part of the anti-"government" struggle which had taken place off and on in the universities and colleges since the start of the fall semester of this year, said the UPI.

Sukmyong Demonstration

SK301102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Students of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul waged an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" struggle on September 27, according to a KNS report quoting a South Korean newspaper report. 120 students of the university who turned out to the struggle amid the continued demonstrations of students for democracy against outside forces and fascism held a "meeting for defending the nation" in a building in front of the main building of the university that afternoon.

The students closed the meeting by reading a propaganda message titled "message to patriotic citizens" With a burning resentment against the Japanese reactionaries seeking to reinvade South Korea and their stooges, flunkeyist traitors, and then went over to a demonstration.

Marching shoulder to shoulder with each other, they shouted in high spirits "We oppose Japanese imperialist aggression", "We oppose military subjugation" and so on. The fascist clique sent a large riot police and suppressed the demonstration, firing red pepper shells. The students unyieldingly fought, denouncing the Japanese militarists and the South Korean flunkeyist traitors.

Kwangju Unrest

SK010829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Students of Korea University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, South Korea, rose in a struggle again for campus freedom on September 29, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Towards the close of a rally marking the inauguration anniversary of the university, over 150 students chanted slogans for campus freedom, accusing the puppet clique of fascistising campus. They staunchly fought lackeys of the puppet clique who desperately attempted to stop their struggle and thereby demonstrated their unbreakable will to win democratic liberties and rights.

NODONG SINMUN Comments

SK281009 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 27 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 28 September commentary: "Desperate Effort of a Frightened Fellow"]

[Text] Appearing at the South Chungchong Provincial puppet government office on 26 September, traitor Chon Tu-hwan threatened the students who desire the democratization of campus and society. He branded the students' democratization struggle as violence and threatened that he will not tolerate acts of violence.

As reported, antifascist struggle for democratization has been continuously waged in many universities, including Seoul National University. The youths and students branded the recent puppet traitor's Japan junket as a treacherous diplomacy, and demanded that the puppet traitor step down from power. They are also waging a just struggle for the democratization of society and for the freedom of campus. It is quite natural that the youths and students who highly value the dignity of the nation and democracy should do this. Nevertheless, the puppet clique dispatched the heavily armed puppet police, who by firing tear gas and wielding clubs at the students waging the struggle committed the beastly barbarity of arresting them.

The suppression of the youths and students is also perpetrated through the school authorities. Instructed by the puppet clique, the Seoul National University authorities put up a public notice called the criteria of punishing the students, and Kyongbuk University expelled students who participated in the struggle. Hanyang University expelled three students, including the chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Democratization of Campus.

Dissatisfied with this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan threw away the signboard of campus autonomy which he had publicized so far and is yelling that anyone who commits a crime should not be overlooked but punished. As if he had been generous with the students so far, he raved that students do not have the privilege of extraterritorial rights. In fact, students have never enjoyed any special treatment; instead, they have been subjected to harsher suppression than anyone else.

Numerous students who participated in the struggle for democratization were not only arrested and imprisoned by the puppets and expelled from school by reason of academic punishment, but are dying without justifiable reason, forcibly drafted into the puppet army in large numbers. Six people who were massacred in the puppet army this year were students.

The puppets' suppression of students which is becoming more wicked every day cannot be thought of separately from our relief step for the South Korean flood victims. Right from the moment when the puppets announced that they would accept our relief supplies, they have been slandering us and have been infusing an unprecedentedly vicious anti-communist education among youths and juveniles. They even established an organization of publicizing their so-called affluence, babbling that, if our relief supplies are delivered to South Korea, it could shock the youths and students.

The puppet clique have been inspiring North-South confrontation among youths and students, openly resorting to suppression with guns and bayonets -- a desperate effort to find a way out of a crisis by those who are rejected by the people. However, they will not be able to block the patriotic demonstration of the youths, students, and the people with suppression, threats and blackmail.

The puppets should immediately stop the threats, blackmail, and suppression of the youths and students who demand the democratization of campus and society and release unconditionally and immediately the students whom they arrested and imprisoned unjustly.

KANG SONG-SAN ATTENDS SOVIET DANCE PERFORMANCE

SK300543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- The Georgia Merited National People's Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Union gave a performance for guests of honor on the evening of September 29 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Invited to see the performance were Premier Kang Song-san. Comrades So Yun-sok and Kim Pok-sin, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of foreign Affairs; and other personages concerned. Also seeing the performance were working people and artists in the city, Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials in Pyongyang.

The performers put on stage a colorful program of choruses, solos and dances showing the strong will of the Georgian people, their ardent love for the motherland, the optimistic life and joyful labour of young people to be acclaimed by the audience. They also sang well a Korean song in Korean to be warmly acclaimed by the audience.

At the end of the performance Premier Kang Song-san, Comrades So Yun-sok and Kim Pok-sin mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Meets Performers

SK301011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on September 29 met leading members and main actors and actresses of the Georgia Merited National People's Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Union headed by S.I. Nasidze, secretary of the Georgia Composers Union and chief in charge of art of the Georgia Society for Music Dissemination, and had a friendly talk with them.

Present on the occasion were Comrades So Yun-sok and Kim Pok-sin and personages concerned and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

MEETING HELD TO MARK ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR ARMY

SK291155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held on September 28 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yeon belongs on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Military Attache Jaroslav Kanosvsky and an official of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting which was attended by the soldiers of the unit. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

REPORTAGE ON DELIVERY OF RELIEF GOODS FROM NORTH

Red Cross Delegates Meet

SK290755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sept. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) began receiving rice, fabric and medicine brought here by land by the North Korean Red Cross for South Korean flood victims early Saturday morning.

Receipt began at 9 a.m. (00:00 GMT) when the KNRC officials handed over to their North Korean counterparts a memorandum guaranteeing the safety of involved North Korean personnel and vehicles in the name of South Korean Home Minister Chu Yong-pok.

In the brief exchange of documents on the road, North Korean Red Cross official delivered the list of the North's newsmen and transportation personnel, totaling 830, as well as the list of items brought with them.

After the on-the-road encounter, KNRC officials guided their North Korean counterparts, led by Paek Nam-chun, a standing member of the North Korean Red Cross Central Committee, to the "Freedom House" press center on the southern side of this truce village.

KNRC Secretary General Cho Chol-hwa, who led the KNRC receipt team, exchanged greetings with Paek and invited him to go to Seoul, which is just 40 kilometers south of Panmunjom, saying that KNRC President Yu Chang-sun was waiting for him there.

Paek answered, however, in a barely audible voice, "Let's talk about it later just between you and me."

The North Korean trucks carrying rice arrived at the No. 2 outdoor unloading point near Taesong-dong village at 10:05 a.m. Taesong-dong is South Korea's only civilian village situated in the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone near Panmunjom.

In a tent set up at the No. 2 unloading point, Cho told Paek that he appreciated the fact that the North Korean Red Cross brought the materials all the way down to Panmunjom and delivered the goods. Cho added that he expected "such a precedent would be further developed to provide momentum for reconciliation and mutual help between South and North Korea."

Cho said he had no doubt that North Korea would accept a South Korean proposal to provide materials when disaster broke out in the North.

Cho emphasized that he ardently hoped the true meaning of the current delivery and receipt of the materials would be developed into a humanitarian project for reunion of families separated between the South and North.

It was the first meeting between Cho and Paek in 12 years after they took part in the inter-Korean Red Cross talks in the early 1970's for the reunion of dispersed families.

The 5-ton North Korean trucks painted dark green carried three persons each -- one driver, an assistant driver and a Red Cross official, all of them clad in dark blue uniforms.

The fresh smell of paint indicated that the trucks were newly refurbished for transportation of the relief materials. The tires of the trucks bore the Japanese brand name "Yokohama Bridge Stone."

HERALD on Relief Aid

SK300301 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 30 Sep 84 p 8

[Excerpts] Panmunjom -- The first convoy of North Korean trucks carrying relief materials for the flood victims in the South arrived at 11:35 a.m. yesterday in an open lot in Taesong-dong, about 500 meters south of the truce village of Panmunjom. The trucks were painted dark green. Each truck was fully loaded with a capacity cargo of five tons of rice in sacks.

Five telephones with direct lines to Pyongyang were on operation for North Korean reporters. North Korean reporters were seen filing stories to their companies on the progress of the delivery.

One of the North Koreans was heard saying. "It looks like some one really lives in this village," after looking around the frontline village.

Yesterday marked the first time that North Korean reporters were allowed to come to the village in the truce zone since the peninsula was divided after the end of the Pacific war.

A huge motor-powered conveyor belt was on operation to discharge the rice sacks from the North Korean trucks. The North Korean reporters and workers watched the operation with interest.

Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) women's volunteers offered drinks and snack lunches to the North Koreans around noon. But the North Koreans accepted only the snack lunches and later were seen eating inside their trucks.

Paek Nam-chun, the chief North Korean Red Cross official directing delivery of goods at Panmunjom, evaded difficult questions from South Korean and foreign reporters. The North Korean Red Cross official was given a series of questions when he was looking at five sites at Taesong-dong, a village near Panmunjom, where the goods were unloaded. He was with Cho Chol-hwa, head of the Korean National Red Cross goods reception team.

When asked about reports that Nampo and Chongjin ports will be open to foreign vessels, Paek replied: "There is no place in the North which is closed."

Fielding a question on the possibility of economic exchange between the South and South Paek said. "It will be possible only when the tension on the Korean peninsula is eased."

When reporters asked if the answer means that the offer of relief goods has nothing to do with easing of the tension, Paek said. "I came here to deliver the goods, so I want to stay away from that topic." North Koreans responded nervously when they encountered questions from Korean and foreign reporters about the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both slated for Seoul.

Asked if they knew about the two sports events, several North Koreans who appeared to be high-level just said that they knew about them but knew no specifics. But lower-level officials and other members of the mission seemed to have no information about the two games having been scheduled for Seoul.

Cho Pong-chun, one of the North Korean Red Cross leaders, said that he heard a broadcast that Seoul would host the two international sports events. Asked about resumption of talks on sending a South-North unified sports team to international events. Cho said that the south should show sincerity. A South-North meeting on the unified team earlier this year broke off as the North Korea came up with "unrealistic suggestions to find an excuse to spoil the meeting. Cho was one of the North Korean liaison officers at the talks in Panmunjom.

Earlier in the day, North Korean trucks loaded with flood relief supplies crossed the "72 Bridge" linking the truce village of Panmunjom and Kaesong in the North.

The bridge is so named because it was constructed over the Sachon River about 100 meters from the fifth observation post in Panmunjom 72 hours after North Korean soldiers killed two American officers with axes Aug. 28, 1976. After the axe murder incident, North Koreans did not use "the Bridge of No Return" in traveling to Panmunjom from the North.

A U.N. security guard commented that a crane that had been shot by a North Korean soldier on the bridge flew to the South in 1976. The U.N. side managed to capture the bird and sent it to the Changgyongwon Zoo for medical treatment and accommodation.

Land Delivery Completed

SK301056 Seoul YONHAP in English 1046 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sept. 30 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) Sunday completed receipt of the materials the North Korean Red Cross brought to this truce village by land for South Korean flood victims. The materials KNRC received at Panmunjom Saturday and Sunday are 50,000 sok (7,200 tons) of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric and 759 cartons of medicine.

Immediately after it completed the receipt at 5:05 p.m. (08:00 GMT), the KNRC presented to the North Koreans involved in the delivery with 848 luggage bags containing 18 items each of South Korean goods including blanket, cassette radio, electronic wrist watch, and underwears and textiles for both men and women. The number of North Korean personnel involved in the Panmunjom delivery was 848.

KNRC Secretary General Cho Chol-hwa, who led the KNRC receipt team at Panmunjom, and Paek Nam-chun, standing member of the North Korean Red Cross Central Committee who led the North's delivery team, exchanged notes of receipt and delivery at 3:50 p.m. (06:50 GMT) under a tent set up at the No. 2 unloading lot.

Cho told Han [as received] that he was glad that the delivery and receipt operation has been completed in a "friendly and cooperative" mood, and that he hoped to meet Cho again when an opportunity would come for the KNRC to help the North.

In reply, Paek said he was very glad to see the delivery was completed successfully. He expressed his hope that South and North Korea would further develop the "good tradition like this."

North Koreans left the three unloading lots with 35 trucks, which are part of the convoy that brought rice Sunday, carrying the 848 luggage bags presented by the KNRC.

Details of Gifts for North

SK301108 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Report by special KBS correspondent team from Panmunjom]

[Text] There are 1,600 return gifts provided by the ROK Red Cross for the personnel of the North Korean Red Cross Society, drivers, escort personnel, and reporters. Of these items, 848 have been delivered at the outdoor loading site near Taesong village. The remaining items will be delivered at Incheon and Pukpyong ports following the completion of unloading. Except for bulky blankets, the ROK Red Cross has carefully packed gift items and put them into large grey bags bearing the Red Cross sign and the words the ROK Red Cross. These gifts include 17 items, including cassette radios, electronic watches, cloth for men's and women's suits, underwear, stockings, and socks. One gift bag weights approximately 22 kilograms. The ROK Red Cross authorities said that the gift bag contains seasonings, cosmetics, stockings, brassieres for women, and sports shoes for children.

The ROK Red Cross authorities changed their original plan for loading these gift items onto 20 trucks, fearing possible damage to the cassette radios and watches from the weight, and loaded them instead onto 35 trucks.

Unloading Begins in Parts

SK301142 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Report from the special KBS correspondent team from Panmunjom, Inchon, and Pukpyong -- The ROK Red Cross has completed the receipt of relief goods which have been transported by land. The unloading of cement transported by ship is underway at Inchon and Pukpyong ports. Upon the completion, at Panmunjom today, of the receipt of relief goods which had been transported by land, North Korean personnel, including reporters, returned to the North at 1723, crossing the Military Demarcation Line.

Before the return of North Korean guides and transport personnel, the ROK Red Cross authorities gave them 35 truckloads of gifts.

The relief goods delivered at Panmunjom on 29 and 30 September include 7,196.7 tons of rice, 1,488 bundles of cloth, and 759 boxes of medicines.

The unloading of cement from four ships which entered port today is underway at Inchon. Four ship carrying the second load of cement will arrive at the port late tonight. Four ships carrying cement arrived at Pukpyong port this afternoon.

Although the ROK Red Cross authorities have sent a message declining consideration of the additional shipment of a load the same in size as that carried by the wrecked Taedonggang-ho, the North Korean Red Cross Society has sent a message this afternoon stating that it will send this load at 0900 tomorrow morning through the West Sea. accordingly, the ROK Red Cross authorities plan to receive it.

Ships Arrive in Inchon

SK300342 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Early this morning, when four North Korean Red Cross ships, including the 9,100-ton class Changsanho, carrying cement which the North Korean Red Cross Society has provided as goods for flood victims, anchored at the dock of Inchon port, the ROK Red Cross Society completed the procedures of delivery of the goods and began the stevedoring work at 0800 this morning.

It was 0120 this morning when the de facto flag ship Changsanho, on which Han Ung-sik, the working-level delegate of the North Korean Red Cross, embarked, came through the darkness and anchored at (?berth) No 47 of Dock No 4 of Inchon port.

Beginning with the anchoring of the Changsanho, the 2,700-ton class Pyonghwaho, the 2,200-ton class Kumsusanho, and the 9,200-ton class Chipsamho came into Docks No. 4 and No. 3 at 1-hour intervals.

At 0132 a ramp was lowered from the ship and 10 North Korean Red Cross officials headed by Han Ung-sik disembarked, met with the relevant officials of our side and completed procedures for entry to the port.

At 0800 this morning the ROK Redcross side mobilized some 2,000 workers belonging to Inchon port and harbor transport labor union and undertook the stevedoring work for the cement packed 5 layers deep in bags of 50 kg each.

Earlier, Han Ung-sik disembarked from his ship at 0138 [as heard] and shook hands pleasantly with senior delegate Yi Yong-tok of the ROK Red Cross Society working-level contact delegation who was waiting at the dock.

Delegate Yi Yong-tok greeted him, saying, Welcome. You must have had a lot of trouble coming here. Han Ung-sik responded, saying, We are sorry to have you come here in the middle of the night, and introduced Kang Chong-tok, captain of the Changsan-ho, and others.

While shaking hands, senior delegate Yi Yong-tok said: The scene of our shaking hands at the previous working-level contact was carried by the world's newspapers. It was as if we were having a wedding ceremony. Han Ung-sik responded: It seems to be better than a wedding ceremony."

Ship Goes Aground

SK291126 Seoul YONHAP in English 1107 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- A North Korean cargo ship carrying an unknown amount of cement for flood victims in South Korea went aground in a North Korean sea area Saturday. This was notified to President Yu Chang-sun of (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) in a telephone message from the North the same day.

The telephone message said that the 13,000-ton Taedonggang-ho drifted away from the regular course due to bad weather conditions and went aground near the Changamdo island in North Korean territorial waters earlier in the day. The cement on the ill-fated ship will be sent to the South via another ship, according to the message from the North.

The ship is among the five North Korean vessels carrying part of the 100,000 tons of cement offered by the North for flood victims in the South.

KNRC President Yu said, in a return telephone message, that although the ship went aground, "it is little short of our receipt." Expressing the hope that no human casualties would occur with prompt rescue work, Yu exhorted the North to no consideration of the re-transportation of the cement loaded in the Taedonggang-ho.

2d Day of Unloading

SK010335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0342 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 1 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Unloading of North Korean cement offered for the South Korean flood victims continued Monday at the South Korean ports of Incheon and Pukpyong for the second consecutive day. Delivery of the cement, brought by four North Korean ships to Pukpyong, on the east coast, began late Sunday. In Incheon, four North Korean vessels loaded with cement arrived early Sunday, and four more ships arrived later in the day.

At 8:20 p.m. (11:20 GMT) Sunday, four North Korean vessels, led by the 13,700-ton Yonpungho, anchored at Pukpyong piers.

The other North Korean ships were the 12,900-ton Hyangsan-ho, the 9,900-ton Yombunjin-ho and the 6,300-ton Tonghae-ho.

The four vessels, loaded with 35,000 tons of cement, part of the 100,000 tons North Korea offered, arrived at the east coast port after seven hours at sea. They had departed from the North Korean ports of Hungnam and Wonsan.

Aboard the four ships were 177 North Koreans. The 177 North Koreans comprised 12 North Korean Red Cross officials, led by Choe Won-suk, 15 reporters and 150 sailors. Choe was greeted by his South Korean counterpart, Choe Un-pom, at the pier, and the two discussed the unloading.

The two Choe's agreed to continue the unloading through the night, starting at 11:00 p.m.

During their meeting, the KNRC's Choe said that the giving and taking of materials by the two sides should be continued and that the KNRC will not spare its efforts if compatriots in the North suffer disaster. North Korea's Choe refused a proposal that the KNRC provide them with food and lodging during the unloading work.

NO LINKS BETWEEN NORTH'S AGENT, VICTIMS FOUND

SK290013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] The National Police Headquarters [NPH] announced yesterday that it failed to find any connection between the armed North Korean agent and his three victims. The armed agent appeared Monday in Taegu and killed two women and injuring one other. However, it said there is no disputing that he is an armed agent dispatched by North Korea based in indisputable material evidences such as the pistol, bomb, buckle and a host of other espionage equipment.

The NPH said in a statement the poison which the agent allegedly took for suicide was found to be cyanide as a result of autopsy done by the National Scientific Investigation Research Center.

Of the three attacked by the agent, Mrs. Chon Kap-suk, owner of a restaurant, and Miss Kang Myong-cha, employee of the eatery, were killed and Miss Tak Sun-ae was seriously injured by the shooting of the agent. Miss Tak is recovering in a hospital but has a speech impediment. The autopsy on Mrs. Chon's husband who died of unidentified stomach trouble last July showed no evidence that his death was due to poison, it was also learned, according to the NPH. However, the police will continue questioning Miss Tak as there are some inconsistencies in her written statements.

Meanwhile, the investigation team officially announced that the killer, who poisoned himself, was confirmed as an armed North Korean agent as several indisputable evidence was found. The Browning pistol used in the killing was an identical one to those possessed by North Koreans who triggered the tragic Rangoon bomb blast last October. The blasting powder which was contained in the steel buckle of a leather belt worn by the agent was found to be the same kind of powders packed into the bombs used in the Rangoon atrocity.

Besides the pistol and buckle bomb, other materials seized from the agent were also identified as essential equipments of North Korean agents, said the NPH. Seventy six materials of 39 kinds have been collected from the agent, which includes a pistol silencer and Japanese-made raincoats.

The police authorities said that the investigation will continue to search for other fellow agent or agents believed to be still hiding near Taegu. Concerning the unidentified plant detected in the raincoat, the Kyungbuk National University research team concluded that it was from mountainous region instead of from the seas.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH JAPAN'S ABE AT UN

SK300256 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] United Nations (YONHAP) -- Korea and Japan have agreed to hold working-level meetings to discuss major issues pending between the two countries.

The agreement was made between Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe. They met over breakfast here Friday.

Abe reportedly proposed to Yi that both countries have working-level meetings to hold further discussion on the issues which have been dealt with between President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Abe said that his government had decided to dispatch Nobuozy Mastunaga, a vice minister of foreign affairs, to Seoul. Mastunaga will visit Seoul Oct. 19-21.

The two ministers also discussed recent developments on the Korean peninsula, in particular North Korea's offer of relief goods to flood victims in South Korea. According to Korean sources, the two shared the view that there appears to be no change in the intentions of communist North Korea.

Working-Level Meeting Set

SK290016 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Sep 84 p 1

[By correspondent Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] United Nations, New York -- Korea and Japan agreed Friday (Sept. 28) to hold a working-level meeting in Seoul Oct. 19-21 to discuss the pending issues between the two countries and to strengthen the diplomatic cooperation in the wake of the successful visit of President Chon Tu-hwan to Japan.

The pending issues include the improvement of legal status of Koreans living in Japan, transfer of Japan's technical know-how to Korea, and trade imbalance in favor of Japan. The accord was made in a breakfast meeting between Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe at U.N. Plaza Hotel.

Abe revealed that Deputy Foreign Minister Matsunaka would be dispatched to Seoul for toe working-level talks. During the meeting, the two ministers exchanged views on the latest situation surrounding the Korean peninsula and ways of giving shape to the outcome of President Chon's journey to Tokyo.

Referring to the matter of two Koreas' simultaneous entry into the United Nations, Minister Yi told Abe, "If the North opposes it, it would be a realistic way that the South joins the world body first, and the North follows suit." Abe expressed that Japan would continue to support the Seoul's formula.

Minister Yi also said that Japan should not improve its relations with North Korea in the new relationship between South Korea and Japan established by president's visit to Japan.

To this, Abe assured that "there is no change in Japan's policy toward North Korea not to make political exchange."

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO OBSERVE ARMED FORCES DAY

SK290021 Seoul YONHAP in English 0002 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- More than 70 delegates from 40 countries will visit South Korea over the weekend to observe the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Armed Forces on Oct. 1, a South Korean Defense Ministry official said Saturday. The foreign government officials and military leaders are to attend a large-scale military parade at Seoul's Yoido Plaza, the official said.

Among the delegates are Keitaro Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Staff Council of Japan's Self-Defense Forces; Adm. William Crowe, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific; Gen. John Stainer, British Army chief of staff; Winston Wee Leong Choo, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Singapore; Chiang Chung-ling, commander of the Nationalist Chinese Army; Gen. Johannes Roos, Holland Army chief of staff; Gen. Vernard Capillon, French Air Force chief of staff; and Gen. Basilio Cottone, Italian Air Force chief of staff.

The foreign delegates will hold a series of talks with their South Korean counterparts during their stay here. They will also visit the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the Korean peninsula as well as industrial facilities in and around Seoul.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN SEOUL

SK300345 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] About 300 Seoul National University students clashed yesterday with police who were checking the identities of students at the school gate. The students, some of whom hurled stones, confronted the police around 10:30 p.m.

Police also reported that some 50 Songsyungwan University students demonstrated near the school around 6 p.m. Friday. They were dispersed by riot police about 10 minutes later. Five of the demonstrators were taken to the police station for questioning.

About 150 students staged an anti-Japanese demonstration at Ewha Woman's University from noon to 2 p.m. Thursday. Demonstrations were also reported at Kyonghui University and Seoul City University.

Four SNU Students Expelled

SK300320 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University expelled four students yesterday for playing leading roles in a series of recent demonstrations inside and outside their campus. The four are Pak Tae-ung, 22, a senior majoring in public law; Yi Chong-wu, 22, Pak's classmate; Pak Ki-yong, 22, a senior majoring in construction engineering and Oh Chae-yong, 22, a senior majoring in anthropology.

Yi Hyongchae, president of the state-run university, announced the disciplinary action against the four students at the end of an emergency meeting of deans and other leading faculty members late in the day. This was the first time the university has expelled students for their part in demonstrations since the beginning of the spring semester. In a statement issued earlier in the day Yi called on students to use moderation in their behavior.

"I regret that some students illegally detained and harassed citizens. Such an act of violence can never be excused," he said.

He was referring to a recent incident in which some students attending the school allegedly detained four persons inside their campus and then physically abused them for a while.

Yi also expressed his regret over the latest incident involving about 350 students who staged a sit-in the Democratic Korea Party headquarters Friday afternoon.

"All the university professors and I will do our utmost to establish discipline and to normalize the current campus situation," he said. He warned that students suspected of playing leading roles in illegal demonstrations will face similar disciplinary actions.

KYODO CITES HUN SEN ON MEDIATION BY JAPAN

OW280505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept. 28 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen has said Kampuchea will accept Japan's mediation activity in ending the Kampuchean conflict if Japan assumes a neutral stand.

Hun Sen, also vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, told reporters here Thursday Japan should modify its stance favoring the positions on the conflict taken by China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He said the Heng Samrin government pins hopes on Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Tokyo next month for talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and added Japan can play a greater role to restore stability in Indochina.

Hun Sen said his government has no option but to continually seek the stationing of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as long as, he said, Pol Pot guerrillas, supported by China, are trying to recapture Phnom Penh by using "sanctuary" in Thailand. But, he said, the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea will begin if there is an international guarantee for safety on the Thai-Kampuchean border, indicating Phnom Penh's strong hopes for a political settlement through mediations by a third country.

Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops are fighting the tripartite anti-Vietnam coalition of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

WEEKLY ROUNDUP ON THAI BORDER OPERATIONS

BK280805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Last week along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Thai authorities incessantly continued to carry out mindless provocations by sending L-19 reconnaissance planes to conduct four flights over Beong, Ampil, Kamrieng, and the northern part of Koh Kong. The Thai sent armed vessels and fishing boats to make 278 intrusions into Kampuchean waters from 7 to 20 nautical miles off Poulo Wai, Tang, and Kong Island. On the ground, the Thai continued to provide support for the Pol Pot remnants and all stripes of Sereika elements by firing 149 rounds of DKZ and 82-mm mortar into the Phteah Pram Khnang sector west of Route 56 in Pursat Province, causing extensive damage to the people's crops.

In order to remedy their past defeats and the echo their acts of banditry at a time when the 39th UN General Assembly is in session, along with the Thai provocative actions, the Pol Pot bandits and Sereika elements cross the border through the jungle to commit crimes, destroy communications lines, and rob the people of their property in a most savage manner. Turning their indignation into concrete actions in the struggle against enemy maneuvers, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, our Revolutionary Armed Forces last week killed 89 bandits on the spot, collared 27, accepted surrender from 18, forced 8 others to defect during combat, and seized 25 assorted weapons, 240 assorted rounds of ammunition, 30 mines, and 135 kg of rice.

A few outstanding feats were reported: from 1 to 7 September our Revolutionary Armed Forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer forces, launched sweeping operations against the Pol Pot bandits who had surreptitiously cross the border and laid in wait in the forest for various crimes against the people.

We killed 18 of them on the battlefield, wounded 5, and persuaded 7 others to surrender. We seized 2 guns and destroyed 7 guns, 2 B-40 rockets, and 50 kg of rice. On 8 September, hardly had two groups of bandits reached a point 8 km south of Sambo and another point 35 km northeast of that town than they were intercepted by two units of the "Har" [Khmer alphabet] regiment responsible for the two areas. As a result, 3 bandits were killed and 3 AK's, 3 kit-bags, and 40 rounds of K-56 ammunition were seized.

Recently, at Kompong Pang in Thalabarivat District, Stung Treng Province, nine bandits were intercepted by a squad of the 41st battalion: Five bandits were killed and four hand grenades and some material were seized. On 3 and 6 September, two Thai soldiers crossed the border in an attempt to reconnoiter the interior of our country. Hardly had they stuck their heads up at a point north of Poipet and another point 8 km east of Kouk Mon than they were collared by a squad of the highly vigilant "Kor" [Khmer alphabet] brigade.

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR JCP DELEGATION

BK281156 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Speech by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary and PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin at 26 September Phnom Penh banquet honoring the visiting JCP delegation -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the people of the PRK, I would like to express sincere thanks to Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, and all comrades in the delegation for coming to visit our country. This visit by the JCP delegation led by Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa constitutes another testimony to the desire of both sides to further enhance the ties of solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries. In the course of this visit, the comrades have personally witnessed the real situation of Kampuchean and have discussed with us all issues of interest to you. The results thus achieved are concrete and appropriate contribution to further increasing the mutual understanding, solidarity, and support in the revolutionary struggle to each country.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party, government, and people of the PRK, I would like to express sincere thanks to the JCP, to the progressive mass organizations of Japan, and the Japanese people for their active support accorded from the outset to the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, their Pol Pot lackeys, and other Khmer reactionaries to safeguard our lives and defend our fatherland.

Dear comrades: Through years of struggle against the French colonialists, experiencing the most savage genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, and through the struggle against the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, the Kampuchean people now more than ever have the sacred aspiration for peace so that they can rebuild a peaceful and happy life. However, as you all know, China is continuing to carry on its design to swallow the three Indochinese countries with the intention of implementing its wishful and ambitious expansionist policy in the region. China is colluding with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in waging a war of aggression and attempting to overthrow our country, conducting in a most frenzied manner a general war of destruction with perfidious and cynical designs against the three Indochinese countries. China is using the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary forces with Thai territory as a sanctuary to serve all these odious designs. It is these actions of the Chinese ruling circles which cause tension and instability in Indochina and Southeast Asia at present.

We have made sustained efforts to preserve the time-honored bonds of solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people; we have striven to pursue a policy of peace, friendship, and good neighborliness with the ASEAN countries; we hope to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, cooperation, and friendship for the common interests of nations in the region; we do spare no effort to reduce tension and to advance toward bilateral or multilateral negotiations; we have joined Laos and Vietnam in repeatedly putting forward appropriate proposals clearly displaying our goodwill to fight for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for the common cause of peace for all of mankind.

The PRK and the SRV have declared and have carried out annual partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the situation of Kampuchea's security and stability, particularly the security and stability situation at the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is necessary that the ASEAN countries, world public opinion, and the people of the world join with us in contributing to ending China's threat so that the Vietnamese troops can be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Esteemed dear comrades: The close bonds of militant solidarity among the three peoples of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam constitute an important fundamental factor ensuring the revolutionary success of each country. Our people highly appreciate the fraternal solidarity displayed in the relentless struggle to consolidate and enhance this special relationship. It is a major basis working for the sovereign rights of each of our nations and for the right to live and the independence and freedom of each country.

We are extremely moved by the sincere speech and intimate fraternal feeling expressed by Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa and other comrades in the delegation. The sympathy and the timely and vigorous support of the JCP and Japanese people are an immense source of encouragement for our people in national construction and defense against imperialism and Beijing expansionism-hegemonism.

Once again, I would like to express sincere thanks to all comrades and propose a toast to more and greater successes of the JCP and people in the cause of struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Japan; to the ever strengthening and developing bonds of solidarity and friendship between our two parties and between the peoples of our two countries; to the health of the leading comrades of the JCP; to the health of Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa; to the health of all comrades in the JCP delegation; and to the health of all comrades present here.
[applause]

COMMENTARY SCORES REAGAN'S 'DECEITFUL' UN SPEECH

BK301030 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Reagan's Deceitful Statement Cannot Cover Up His True Warmongering Nature"]

[Text] On 24 September, Reagan delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly on U.S. foreign policy and such major issues as war and peace and tension in many parts of the world. His statement is only aimed at fooling world public opinion because never before has a warmonger been concerned about peace.

The whole world is fully aware that it is the United States which has endeavored to intensify the arms race to an unprecedented scale, aimed at pushing mankind to the danger of a nuclear war. It is the United States which has openly installed 372 more nuclear missiles in Europe and has taken the opportunity to exploit its talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction with the Soviet Union to serve its arms race. As a result, the talks have been suspended indefinitely. The U.S. more has been strongly condemned by world public opinion.

Now, Reagan is indicating that he is a peace-loving individual who has a good intention to find ways to reduce world tension. In fact, his statement is only aimed at hoodwinking mankind and opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Reagan's speech clearly reflects that he has tried to evade the Soviet peace initiative proposed by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

As for other international issues, Reagan pretentiously portrayed himself as a peace-loving person despite the fact that his actual deeds clearly show that he is a peace destroyer and a warmonger who has caused tension throughout the world and has threatened peace and security of other countries.

In the Middle East, the Reagan administration has poured money and war weapons into Israel to give support to its occupation of Lebanon and to arrogantly implement a policy of wiping out the Palestinian forces and progressive forces in Lebanon.

In Central America, the Reagan administration has poured money and weapons, including CIA agents, to assist the dictatorial regimes in Guatemala, Honduras, and other countries to oppose the Nicaraguan people, to threaten Cuba, and to oppose revolutionary and patriotic movements in the region.

In Asia, they have maintained tens of thousands of U.S. troops in the region and have attempted to encourage the countries in the region to establish a military and political alliance. They have used the China card in particular to oppose the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, peace, and independence of the countries in this region. At the same time, they have used the South Korean rulers to oppose the Korean people and the Soviet Union and have colluded with Beijing and Pakistan to oppose the Afghan people.

As for Southeast Asia, warmongering President Reagan also pretentiously talked about peace and stability of the region despite the fact that he has colluded with China and the ASEAN grouping in opposing the three Indochinese countries and demanding that the Vietnamese volunteer forces be withdrawn from Kampuchea and that elections be held under UN supervision in order to allow the Pol Pot clique under the cloak of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to return to Kampuchea to persecute and murder the Kampuchean people once again.

Reagan's pretentious statement saying that he is worried about peace is aimed at not only accusing and throwing the blame on the Soviet Union on the suspension of the strategic arms limitation talks which, in fact, have been halted due to the U.S. action, but also at lessening public attacks on the U.S. Administration's policy, especially the American people who are going to cast ballots in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections. However, his deceitful statement can no longer fool anyone.

Together with all progressive public opinion in the world, the Lao people resolutely condemn Reagan's deceitful statement and absolutely support the peace proposal and stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time, we pledge to do everything within our power to contribute to defending peace and opposing the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war caused by the United States.

PHOUN SIPASEUT LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK281530 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The LPDR delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister, left Vientiane for New York on 28 September to attend the 39th UN General Assembly session. Accompanying Phoun Sipaseut to the UN General Assembly was Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister.

Official Holds Press Conference

BK291102 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao People's Democratic Republic will decisively uphold its sovereignty and territorial integrity, Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, told a press conference at the U.N. headquarters.

He denounced the stand of Bangkok which keeps occupying unlawfully several regions in Sayaboury Province. The speediest withdrawal of Thai troops from the seized territory remains the sole correct way of resolving the conflict emerged in relations between the two countries, said S. Salitthilat. The deputy foreignminister of Laos stressed that the peaceful, political solution of the problem meets the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples and would facilitate the strengthening of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI BORDER DISPUTE

Thai Continue Village Shelling

BK281220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] According to regional reports from Paklai District, since the middle of September the reactionary Thai troops illegally occupying the three Lao villages and stationed at Bo Bia village in Thai territory fired 155-mm, 105-mm, and 75-mm artillery shells into Lao territory. On 15 September, they shelled Ba Nafai village. On 23 September, they resumed the shelling against the village again. On 24 September, they fired on Ban Nafai and Ban Don villages. More serious still, from 0030 to 1000 on 25 September, they lobbed several hundred artillery shells against Ban Det, Ban Mouang, Ban Don, and Ban Yai villages between 4 and 6 km into Lao territory. The shelling was apparently the longest and more devastating salvos fired on the area, thus causing severe damages to the people's paddy fields and property.

The reactionary Thai troops' shelling clearly shows that they have no intention of settling the problem of the three villages in a peaceful manner. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' propaganda saying that the problem of the three villages is a trivial matter is aimed only at following and diverting public opinion from their aggression.

The Lao people solemnly condemn the intensified crimes of the Thai troops. If they pay no heed to our just warning, they will be held solely responsible for all serious consequences which may arise from their action.

Joint Team Proposal Rejected

BK290920 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao Government today refuses to take into account the Thai proposal to set-up a joint "technical team," composing of supervisor from the third country, for the solution of Lao-Thai border problem. The Thai proposal for the organizing of Lao-Thai joint technical commission with the participation of supervisors from the third country was put forth by the chief of Cabinet of Thai Foreign Ministry, Asa Sarasin, during his meeting on September 27, with the Lao ambassador, Khamphan Simmalavong, in Bangkok.

Earlier Somphong Faichampa, Thai ambassador to Laos, had met with officials of the Lao Foreign Ministry requesting the Lao side to guarantee and to provide security measures to the Thai so-called "technical team" in carrying out its on-the-spot inspection at the 3 Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai District occupied by Thai reactionary troops since June 1984.

The spokesman of the Lao Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Thai proposal of forming a "technical team" for the border investigation basing on watershed principles at the 3 Lao hamlets was another ploy pursued by Thailand aiming at deceiving the public opinions, distorting the true nature of border issue, and at extending its illegal occupation of the Lao borderline hamlets -- and hence leading to repeatedly delineate the border-marks in the area.

The Lao Government strongly demanded the Thai side to stop all its ploys and crimes inflicted upon the local Lao people, and to unconditionally and immediately withdraw its troops from the 3 hamlets in order to ensure the normalization of situation over the area as prior to June 1984. In doing so, the three Lao hamlets' problem will be peacefully settled in correspondence with the aspirations of Lao and Thai peoples.

The Lao Foreign Ministry's spokesman further expressed that the Lao side would resolutely retaliate all [as received] Thai criminal acts for the defense of the national territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Training of Villagers Decried

BK281452 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 28 (KPL) -- "Thai mass media in the last few days disclosed news concerning the successful completion of the first in the series of two-month training of the so-called "the national defense volunteer units of Thailand". Among the 60 recruits the majority come from the three hamlets that are having problems with Laos... and these volunteers are to be sent to their native communities to defend the motherland," points out a commentary of PASASON today.

Based on this hard fact, the paper comments, one can see that the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have no real intention to peacefully settle the issue of the three Lao hamlets of Sayaboury speedily as the Thai Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is so fond to proclaim.

Regarding the Thai method of forcing Lao citizens of the three occupied hamlets to undergo psychological brainwash then [to] arm these men to carry out Bangkok dark and devious schemes can be seen as a move to "legalise" Bangkok ruling circles' wrongs.

Here, the paper cites the various attempts of the reactionary Thai ruling authorities used since their **premeditated** crimes against the Lao people copied from the Chinese blue-print, including among others, their various tactics to systematically Siamize the Lao communities, their unreasonable proposals at the Bangkok talks, their refusal to acknowledge Lao side's legal binding documents.

Against these backdrops, the commentary underlines, the Lao method and stand in this matter have been favourably welcomed by many quarters even within the ASEAN and Western communities. An still, the paper continues to point out that it is regrettable that the **reactionaries** of [words indistinct] action by reinforcing their troops in the occupied hamlets, shelling the Lao territory on many accounts.

The military training of the so-called "volunteer fighting units" clearly aggravates the relations between two countries from bad to worse. Doing so both Lao and Thai people's interests have been jeopardised. The only party want to implement the pan-Thaism policy -- not the overall Lao Thai people who have **personally suffered from the adventures of the reactionary** ruling circles before, underlines in the end the paper. [as received]

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON WHITE BOOK HELD

BK301217 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] According to a 26 September report from Moscow, at a press conference held at the Lao Embassy on 25 September, Khamta Douangthongla, LPDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, said that the Thai ruling circles' policy toward Laos has caused the tense situation in Southeast Asia to deteriorate further. In the presence of Soviet and foreign correspondents, the ambassador discussed the white book issued by the LPDR Foreign Ministry on the truth about Lao-Thai relations, including the Thai reactionary troops' occupation of the three Lao border villages in Sayaboury Province. The white book clearly discussed the details of the relations between the two countries, which have lately deteriorated due to the Thai side's provocative acts implenting a policy of **expansionism and hegemonism** against Laos, which run counter to the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The ambassador emphasized that the Lao people, who have just acquired freedom and independence from a protracted struggle, have no other desire but to live in peace and cooperate with other countries, including Thailand whose citizens share a common historical background and culture with the Lao people.

The ambassador noted that the Lao laboring people are determined to defend their national independence and demand that the Thai troops be unconditionally withdrawn from the occupied Lao soil and that the Thai side respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON REAGAN UN SPEECH

BK290901 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Thursday he welcomed United States President Ronald Reagan's call at the United Nations for a regular meeting between senior American and Soviet officials. This issue affected every country in the world Mr Sawanit Khongsiri, the ministry spokesman, said.

Asked for reaction to the speech, Sawanit also said Thailand welcomed Reagan's support for the position of Thailand and its allies in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- on settling the Cambodian problem.

ASEAN calls for the total withdrawal of an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, which Hanoi invaded in late 1978. Sawanit added, however, that Reagan [words indistinct] made only a (?partial) reference to economic issues which are particularly important to the developing countries, such as international debt and increasing United States protection policy.

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK290130 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday said that it is time for all parties concerned to negotiate to solve the Kampuchean conflict.

Thach told reporters upon his arrival here that for the past six years ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states have been negotiating through "newspapers and on the wireless." "It is a waste of time, you see," he said, "it is time to sit down and talk."

Bangkok's press corp was surprised over Thach's uncharacteristic silence to a barrage of questions. Hard pressed by reporters, Thach said that he would clarify his recent remark offering Japan as a intermediary to solve the Kampuchean conflict only when he meets his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe in Tokyo on October 3. "I am determined not to say anything. I have been very talkative," he said.

During his four-day stopover in Bangkok, Thach is expected to meet and confer with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun on Sunday before he leaves for Japan on Monday.

Meanwhile, Japanese DAILY YOMIURI, quoted Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign minister, as saying that his government would accept Japanese mediation with ASEAN if Tokyo adopted neutral stance. "But if Japan stops taking ASEAN side and takes an independent position, it can be a bridge between ASEAN and Indochina," the paper quoted Hun Sen as saying. Hun Sen said that to end the Kampuchean conflict it was necessary to expel the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. "Only then could Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea," he said. Hun Sen said "the door is open" for a political settlement with the two other groups, led by Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Gen Kriangsak Comments

BK291000 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Sep 84 p 32

[Text] Former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan this morning indicated that the door is still open for ASEAN and Vietnam to sit down for talks as Hanoi is now showing a better attitude over the Kampuchean conflict.

The ex-premier, in his capacity as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, revealed Hanoi's softened stance after a meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for almost two hours this morning at his Bang Khen residence. Mr Nguyen Co Thach, his wife, and Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co paid a courtesy call on Gen Kriangsak this morning during Nguyen Co Thach's three-day unofficial visit to Thailand which began yesterday.

Gen Kriangsak did not elaborate on his talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach but said only that his Vietnamese counterpart had merely made a private call on him while in Bangkok. He said that he was not in a position to talk on whether the talks could be held between ASEAN and Hanoi but added that he felt that both sides now wished to negotiate and talk face to face. But he said whether the talks could be carried out or not depended on the proposals of each side. "They have to see if the proposals by the other side are accepted," Gen Kriangsak said. However, the leader of the National Democratic Party said that as he talked with Mr Nguyen Co Thach he felt that Hanoi had now adopted a better attitude and that the atmosphere for negotiations was better than in the past.

When asked about the offer for a group of neutral nations to monitor peace in Kampuchea made by Mr Nguyen Co Thach recently, Gen Kriangsak said Mr Nguyen Co Thach had not raised the issue with him during the conversation. But he said that he believed that Mr Nguyen Co Thach would talk on the issue when he speaks in the United Nations later.

Thach on Release of Fishermen

BK300207 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday said that Vietnam is ready to release 96 Thai fishermen under its custody as a gesture of goodwill. Thach told Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a two-hour private meeting that Vietnam would only release the crewmen, but would detain their trawlers. Gen Kriangsak said that the Association of Thai Fisheries must pay a transportation fee of US\$500 (11,500 baht) for each of the crewmen.

It was reported recently that there were about 293 Thai fishermen being held in Vietnam. However, Thach made a similar pledge before but the actual release has not yet materialized.

Gen Kriangsak said that he did not discuss with Thach the proposal that Japan could play an intermediary role in solving the Kampuchean conflict. He added that the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Thach should meet and discuss and sort out their differences. The leader of the National Democratic Party said that there have been some positive development which both sides should sit down and talk.

Meets Phichai, Makes New Offer

BK010155 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach last night counter-proposed that "an international control commission" be introduced into Kampuchea to maintain order, supervise general elections and monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops at "exit points" from the war-torn country.

Thach spelled out his proposal for the formation of the international control commission during his talks over a dinner with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun at the latter's residence in Panya Housing Estate off Phattanakan Road. It was apparently the first time that the Vietnamese foreign minister mentioned the roles of the international control commission in the context of a Vietnamese troop pullout.

Thach also agreed to exclude the so-called Chinese threat from a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchea issue but said that Hanoi still had "one reservation" about the presence of "Pol Pot's group" in the implementation of the call for national reconciliation of all the Khmer factions. The proposal has been put forward by Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and later backed by the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At first, Thach described as "unacceptable" ASEAN's attitude, reaffirmed by Phichai during the course of the working dinner, that the question about Pol Pot, in other words the Khmer Rouge, should be left to the Kampuchean people and not any outside country to solve. But he later said Hanoi would consider the call, according to the deputy prime minister.

Phichai also asked Thach to elaborate on the statement that the Pol Pot group must be "eliminated" and Thach said that in the end, Pol Pot and his followers must be exiled in Beijing.

Thach was also quoted as saying that the timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops could be worked out later. He was responding to a query by Phichai over the steps leading towards the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. "That means he has agreed to a call for the timetable in principle," the deputy premier said.

Thach's outline about the roles of the international control commission was apparently a counter-proposal in response to ASEAN's call for the introduction of an "international peace-keeping force" into Kampuchea following the partial pull-out of Vietnamese troops on the territorial basis. ASEAN's latest proposal, put forward in September last year in the form of "joint appeal" for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchean, calls for general elections to be held under the supervision of an impartial neutral team of observers as well as an international peace-keeping force to maintain peace and order in the zone from where the Vietnamese forces have been evacuated and to ensure the safety for the introduction of aid into the evacuated zone.

Phichai apparently took a guarded attitude towards Thach's offer, saying that he felt the Vietnamese had demonstrated some flexibility and apparently softened their stand on the question. But he said that it was hardly possible to conclude whether Thach was sincere or not in the new gesture. "All I can say is that the Foreign Ministry should handle the matter with circumspection," he said.

Phichai said that Thach offered two scenarios over the prospect of the Kampuchean issue. The first one is that a comprehensive political solution is not reached and Vietnam will continue to support the Heng Samrin government for five or 10 years. In the first scenario, Thach was quoted as saying, the Heng Samrin government would have been able to stand on its own feet less than 10 years and by that time, the Vietnamese troops would be totally withdrawn. The second scenario is that a comprehensive political settlement is achieved. Thach told Phichai that the Vietnamese preferred the second option.

The Vietnamese foreign minister will repeat his offer when he meets Malaysian Foreign Minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, concurrently chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, assigned as "interlocutor" in the contacts between ASEAN and Vietnam in New York when they attend the UN General Assembly this month. Thach also said he would like to discuss the proposal with his Thai counterpart, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila in New York.

Phichai quoted Thach as saying that Hanoi preferred to discuss the Kampuchean issue with ASEAN rather than with Japan. Thach was earlier quoted by a KYODO correspondent as saying that Vietnam would accept Japan as a sort of intermediary if Tokyo took an impartial stand, and did not side with ASEAN. The Vietnamese foreign minister is due to fly from here to Japan for a working visit which includes talks with his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, before proceeding to New York for the UN General Assembly.

Thach also informed Phichai that 230 Thai fishermen are now detained in Vietnam for violating the territorial waters of the country and Vietnam was ready to return them to Thailand if a fine of US\$500 (about 11,500 baht) were paid for each captive. He also said that Hanoi had issued a new regulation which prohibits the return of fishing trawlers.

Thach on Japan Visit

OW290143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 29 KYODO -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has hinted that his coming visit to Japan is part of a long-term plan for Vietnamese diplomacy. This happened Friday as Thach left Hanoi for Bangkok prior to his Tokyo visit October 1-4.

At an airport press conference, the foreign minister would not elaborate on the purpose of his talks next Wednesday with Shintaro Abe, his Japanese counterpart saying only that it was clear both sides hoped for discussions.

Thach instead raised the just-ended visit to India by Vietnamese Communist Party leader Le Duan, who the foreign minister accompanied. Western nations have said Le Duan's India visit was intended for loan talks, but Thach denied this. The New Delhi visit had in it a strategic and long-term objective, the foreign minister added.

It was unusual for Thach to make such an explanation of Vietnam's diplomatic activity, and his remarks seemed to imply that his Japan visit would have a similar purpose.

A reliable source here said Thach had no intention of **asking** Abe for economic assistance in his talks, the first foreign ministers' meeting **between Japan and Vietnam in six** years. Thach chiefly hoped to discuss the situation of Southeast Asia, especially the role Japan could play in achieving a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, the source said.

Thach is to stay in Bangkok until Sunday before going to Tokyo next Monday. After the Japan visit, he will fly to New York to attend the current General Assembly session of the United Nations.

VISITING IRAQI MINISTER QUERIED ON ARRESTED THAI

BK290650 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] A visiting Iraqi minister was yesterday asked by Thai officials to help save the life of a Thai worker who has been sentenced to death in Iraq on spy charges, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan said. He said Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali is an influential figure in the Iraqi Government and he agreed to raise the Thai request for discussion with his government.

The Thai worker, Thitthai Charoentharn, had worked in Iraq since 1982, was arrested by Iraqi authorities last year on spy charges. He was sentenced to death by hanging in August this year. The Thai Government has pleaded with the Iraqi Government to spare his life.

'Ali and Praphat yesterday also signed a bilateral trade agreement to forge closer cooperation between Thailand and Iraq. The two countries have long begun bilateral trade. Iraq is a major importer of Thai rice whose annual export volume to the Middle East country exceeded 100,000 tons. Thailand wants to export other items such as canned food and garments. When asked whether Thailand will buy crude oil from Iraq, Praphat said the issue rests with the National Petroleum Policy Committee.

Iraq Ambassador Faruk 'abd Sa'id later took Minister Ali to call on Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and they discussed how the two countries can further boost bilateral trade. The Iraqis briefed Phichai on the ongoing Middle East war. Phichai also sought Iraqi support for Thailand in vying for a seat on the UN Security Council. He also urged Iraqi authorities to take care of the safety and welfare of thousands of Thai workers in Iraq.

ARMY ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ON PREM'S HEALTH

BK301226 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Announcement 30 September issued by Thai Army "on the ailment of his excellency the prime minister and defense minister"]

[Text] On 27 September, his excellency the prime minister and defense minister suffered a pain in the right side of his back. After the physical examination, doctors found that the tissue around the right side of his excellency's lung was inflamed and instructed him to have a thorough checkup at Phra Mongkutklao Hospital on Saturday, 29 September 1984. The team of doctors who conduct the medical checkup diagnosed that there is blockage in some parts of the pulmonary veins and recommended that his excellency receive treatment from the hospital for a period of time. The Army therefore appointed a medical committee to render treatment to his excellency the prime minister and defense minister. The results of the treatment will be further announced.

The public is hereby informed. Announced on 30 September 1984. The Army

REAGAN DENOUNCED FOR RECEIVING SIHANOUK

OW281211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The United States Continues To Interfere in Kampuchea's Internal Affairs"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's meeting with Sihanouk and Son Sann in New York on 24 September and his pledge to support the tripartite coalition and to aid to this phantom government clearly revealed Washington's odious policy of continuously interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and opposing the Kampuchean people's revival and right to self-determination.

The U.S. Administration has often declared that it is not involved in the Kampuchean issue and has not supported Pol Pot. In receiving the delegation of the phantom tripartite coalition government which excluded Pol Pot's representative, Reagan also wanted to indicate that the U.S. Administration had not dealt with Pol Pot. However, this was an outward show, a political trick. Everyone knows that the United States has closely colluded with China and has adopted the same strategy as China and Thailand in opposing the three Indochinese countries. The U.S. Administration pretends to dislike Pol Pot, but internally, it acts as an accomplice of China and Thailand in fostering the Pol Pot clique and preserving this political corpse which is a tool to oppose the PRK.

Reagan's declared support for the tripartite coalition government is nothing but support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique, disguised under the lable of a coalition government.

Another deceitful maneuver of the United States is related to the question of humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. The United States said that it had only given money to purchase grain and foodstuffs, not weapons. But public opinion has charged that U.S. aid has been transferred to the relief agencies and intermediary organs of ASEAN countries, especially Thailand. It is not so difficult to turn this aid into arms supplies for the remnant troops of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer groups. In reality, the lable humanitarian aid to refugees has been used as a screen to cover up the criminal act of fostering the criminals, bandits, and rebel gangs, led by Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk, in undermining the security of a government and the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

In sipping the glass of mulled wine offered by the U.S. President, Sihanouk excitedly uttered inconsiderate words, distorting the Kampuchean situation, brazenly slandering Vietnam, and boasting about the imaginary successes of his nonexistent government. He stated that he had requested arms supplies from Reagan. In brief, what he said was a plea for U.S. weapons with which to fight the Kampuchean people.

In receiving Sihanouk and Son Sann and giving importance to Sihanouk's inconsiderate statement in New York during the opening of the UN General Assembly, the administration willfully created a political asset for the phantom tripartite coalition government, thereby baring its odious political attitude in siding with the genocidal Pol Pot clique and acting as an accomplice to China in opposing the PRK. Thus, the U.S. Administration must be held responsible for its part in causing tension and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Reagan administration's policy toward Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos is one of its numerous outmoded and erroneous policies. The Indochina situation has changed. The past 5 years have tested and proved that the U.S. and Chinese policies toward Indochina have erred and failed. In stubbornly sticking to the old policy and path, they will surely go down in defeat.

U.S. PRC, THAI ACTIONS TOWARD KAMPUCHEA SCORED

BK281326 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] The 39th UN General Assembly opened on 18 September, with 141 items of discussion in its agenda among which are the burning issues such as opposition to war; protection of peace; disarmament; the tense situations in the Middle East, Central America, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific; the struggle against economic exploitation and famine; and so forth.

Everyone knows that the arms race conducted by the U.S. imperialists has strained the world situation, seriously threatening peace and the security of nations. The frenzied counterattack of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists has also complicated and endangered the situation in several other regions. This is the general background against which the delegates of 159 UN member countries have come to this meeting.

Just as in previous years, one can see that the imperialist and international reactionary forces have again intensified their activities to seek a way for the reactionary Khmer henchmen to illegally occupy Kampuchea's UN seat. Still leading these activities are the Beijing ruling circles and U.S. imperialists. Reports received in the past few days have so indicated.

On 24 September, Reagan met Sihanouk and Son San in New York. The Americans said the meeting was very cordial and useful. Reagan expressed his willingness to support the Khmer reactionaries. The so-called Democratic Kampuchea leader submitted a request for weapons to the White House boss.

On the same day, in his speech at the 39th UN General Assembly, President Reagan mentioned several issues. He bragged about peace and stability in Southeast Asia. However, he asserted his dark scheme of collusion with Beijing to oppose the three Indochinese countries by brazenly demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to pave the way for the Pol Pot and other disguised genocidal cliques to return and dominate the Kampuchean people.

These words and acts by the White House leader are consistent U.S. attitude toward cooperating with Beijing in wooing and supporting the Khmer reactionaries. A recent issue of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW carried an article on U.S. aid to the Kampuchean henchmen. According to the article, the United States has increased its aid to the forces that it calls the opposition forces by twofold or more, about \$15 million so that they can recruit lackey troops, conduct training, and boost up the morale of these hordes of bandits.

To conceal this action, the United States has used several forms of camouflage. Under the label of aid to refugees, the United States has transferred \$5 million to Thailand, which is then forwarded to the Khmer reactionaries. Through several international organizations, the United States has sent many necessary things to the lackeys. It has given propaganda equipment to these lackeys including cassettes of recorded reactionary songs to be infiltrated into Kampuchea.

How about the Beijing reactionaries then? Public opinion knows that Beijing is seeking every means to breathe life into the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionaries. It has been reported that at China's invitation, late this month, a delegation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will officially visit Beijing. Reports say that all the three reactionary faction leaders will be present.

In only a few months, the Chinese boss has summoned the Khmer reactionaries twice to Beijing. This indicates their confusion and weakness, which can be seen in some articles in Indonesian paper OBSERVER. These are objective facts showing that Beijing has made frenzied efforts and incurred bitter defeats.

The article said: What is the most surprising to people is that no sooner had one set foot on the Thai-Kampuchean border area than one could see a large number of Chinese there. These Chinese who have escorted the shipment of large numbers of weapons and large quantities of ammunition and food to Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, seem to be in no hurry to return to China. Many of them have stayed in Thailand to be military advisors and train the Khmer Rouge units. While giving aid to Pol Pot, China is striving to use the Chinese residents in Thailand.

What has Beijing gained through such painstaking effort? The Indonesian paper rightly said: The last dry season was a fierce ordeal to all the factions in the coalition government. The Khmer Rouge admitted that their losses during the dry season were the heaviest. Deserters were innumerable. Many of the deserters have surrendered to Mr Heng Samrin, expecting lenience. Contradictions among factions of the coalition government have increased.

It is crystal clear that in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Beijing reactionaries are plotting a way for the reactionary Khmer lackeys to remain in Kampuchea's UN seat once again, trying to make the dream of using Kampuchea again as a Chinese military base come true so as to carry out their policy of expansion.

This plot is indeed a hopeless effort. The situation in Kampuchea in the past 5 years, especially in the last dry season, has testified to the stable and vigorous advance of the Kampuchean revolution to which the Kampuchean Armed Forces have meritoriously made ever greater contributions in order to build and defend a new Kampuchea. The PRK's prestige continues to increase in the international arena. All of these once again demonstrate that Beijing reactionaries' plot to collude with U.S. imperialists to reverse the situation in Kampuchea is totally a pipe dream.

While public opinion in the region and among the political circles of some ASEAN countries has realized ever more clearly the wicked scheme of imperialist and expansionist forces and is yearning for dialogue, some people still stubbornly shut their eyes to the real situation and have gone so far as to serve as props and effective tools for imperialist and expansionist forces. They are the ultrarightists in the Thai Administration.

They are seen leaning continually on the United States and colluding with the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists to implement their hostile foreign policy toward Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam, turning Thailand into a sanctuary for the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and harboring the Lao and Khmer reactionaries who are Beijing's lackeys.

At present, this is the root cause of the tense situation along the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean borders, which is sabotaging regional peace and stability and is creating the risk of pushing Southeast Asian countries into futile confrontation, allowing the United States and China to fish easily in troubled water.

The white book "Truth About Thai-Lao Relations" made public by the LPDR Foreign Ministry on 18 September with its accurate historic data has systematically and totally laid bare before public opinion Thailand's expansionist-hegemonist policy toward Laos as well as other neighboring countries for hundreds of years.

Particularly, Part VI of the white book focuses on the policy of Thai ruling circles toward Laos within China's expansionist-hegemonist strategy against the three Indochinese countries. More conspicuous is Thailand's perfidious, double-dealing policy toward Laos. Apparently, it seems to yearn for developing friendship and cooperation, but in fact it plots to overthrow the Lao state by intensifying its sabotage against Laos, weakening and destabilizing the latter so that it would finally depend on Thailand.

The fact that the Thai ultrarightists had their troops attack and occupy three Lao hamlets in Pak Lai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June 1984, indicates another serious step that has grossly violated the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos. As public opinion observes, this is a short-sighted policy that jeopardizes Thailand itself. The Thai ultrarightists' actions, past and present, have created dangers to their own country.

Facts have shown that they have more than once bore the brunt of their masters' defeats, and if they still refuse to draw upon their historic experiences and continue to cling to the U.S. imperialists and to collude with the reactionaries in opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, they can hardly avoid serious consequences.

LAO ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HANOI

OW282028 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 28 -- "Pan-Thaism" has always been a consistent feature of Thailand's history and remains a salient factor in its foreign policy, Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom told a press conference here today.

Introducing Laos' white book titled "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations", to a large gathering of mass media workers of Vietnam and other countries, and press and cultural attaches of foreign embassies here, the Lao ambassador denounced Thailand for seeking all ways and means to distort the situation concerning Thailand's illegal occupation of three Lao hamlets.

He briefed the conference about the process of Lao-Thai negotiations in Bangkok on those hamlets. He pointed to the goodwill of the Lao side in sending a delegation to Bangkok to solve the problem of the three hamlets by peaceful means and avoid tension in Southeast Asia.

Regrettably, he said, the Thai side still stubbornly persists in its hostile policies towards the Lao people, driving the negotiations into a deadlock.

The Lao side cannot help rejecting the unreasonable demands of the Thai side, he added. "It is not accidental", Khampheun Tounalom said "that Thailand attacked and occupied the three Lao hamlets. This crafty act in Thailand's scheme against the Lao People's Democratic Republic is part of Thailand's policy of expansion and hegemony as it was laid bare in the Lao Foreign Ministry white book made public on Sept. 18".

The ambassador gave a rundown of the white book and said: "From the 14th century, Laos became the united Kingdom of Lan Xang. The Siamese rulers twice invaded Lan Xang in the 16th century but they failed. In the 18th century, availing himself of the internal division in the Kingdom of Lan Xang, the king of Siam launched a war of aggression against Lan Xang, turning it into a dependency of Siam. In the late 19th century, the Siamese rulers colluded with Western imperialist forces to partition Laos' territory. As a result, from a large kingdom, Lan Xang at that time shrank to a region of 236,000 square kilometres with four million inhabitants.

"When the Lao people fought against the French and U.S. aggressors, the Thai rulers stood on the side of the imperialists to oppose the Lao revolution and the Indochinese revolution as a whole. After the victory of the Lao revolution, the Thai reactionary rulers sought to put pressure with the aim of preventing the Lao revolution from gaining complete success and consolidating it. In the recent years, they have continued to rely on the United States, at the same time ganged up with China in all respects to oppose the revolution of the three Indochinese countries".

Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom said: "Thailand's present occupation of the three Lao hamlets is part of the Thai reactionary rulers' ambition of expanding their territory over the past seven centuries to the detriment of their neighbours, particularly Laos".

In conclusion, Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom summed up the Lao-Thai relationship as follows:

-- Pan-Thaism is a consistent feature of Thai history and remains a salient factor in Thailand's [word indistinct] policy.

-- Thailand has always teamed up with the most reactionary forces with the aim of carrying out its expansionist scheme. Particularly Thailand is colluding with the Chinese reactionaries to oppose the three indochinese countries.

-- Thailand has carried out a double-faced policy in its negotiations with Laos. Thailand's occupation of the three Lao hamlets has shown that it has not yet given up its scheme of annexing Laos.

-- In contrast, the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic have always carried out a policy of peace and friendship towards Thailand and of firmly defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

-- Facing the permanent danger of aggression from outside, the three Indochinese countries have united and helped each other in the process of history. The strengthening of militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries at present is a historic necessity.

KRIANGSAK'S SUPPORT FOR SRV-ASEAN DIALOGUE NOTED

BK281319 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Former Prime Minister of Thailand Kriangsak Chamanan has voiced his support to dialogue between the ASEAN countries and Vietnam. After visiting some countries in Southeast Asia, Mr Kriangsak Chamanan called on the ASEAN countries to respond to the proposal put forwarded by Vietnam to solve all pending issues in the region. Mr Kriangsak Chamanan held that the dialogue between the ASEAN and Vietnam benefits peace and security in Southeast Asia.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO SRV GIVES RECEPTION

OW301637 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- Qiu Lixing, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Vietnam on September 30 gave a reception here in honour of the 35th National Day of the People's Republic of China. At the reception were Phan Hien, minister of justice; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the Foreign Ministry [words indistinct]; and representative of the concerned offices. Member of the diplomatic corps also attended.

MOKHTAR ADDRESSES UN ON KAMPUCHEA, OTHER ISSUES

BK281428 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the creation of a peaceful atmosphere, a peaceful and tranquil world situation is a common responsibility through the reduction of arms race and the holding of regional and bilateral talks. The minister said this constitutes the final efforts toward total disarmament under international supervision. Minister Mokhtar stated this at the UN General Assembly session in New York today.

He said that the joint declaration on disarmament among Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Pakistan issued (?3) months ago was a bright, encouraging prospect.

The RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] reporter (Iida M. Nani) reported the speech of Foreign Minister Mokhtar Musumaatmaja from the UN Headquarters in New York today. She reported that in his speech the foreign minister said that the nuclear threat is a problem for Indonesia, although the country is not a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia. [Passage indistinct]

Minister Mokhtar further said that Indonesia has been stepping up cooperation with a number of countries to work out a declaration calling for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. However, other powers have emerged in the Indian Ocean and its surroundings making the ocean an area for the arms race, which is posing a serious threat to countries along the Indian Ocean. According to the foreign minister, this dangerous problem should be solved through international meetings, such as today's, especially among rival countries, and countries using the shipping lanes in that region to reduce tension and make the region into a zone of peace and tranquility.

Touching on the Middle East problem, Indonesia proposed to the UN General Assembly the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East in accordance with the Geneva resolution concerning the Middle East adopted last year.

Speaking on the Kampuchean issue, Minister Mokhtar called on Vietnam to give a positive and sincere response to the ASEAN proposal for a comprehensive political resolution of the Kampuchean problem. He said that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the rights of Kampuchuchea to determine its own destiny constitute [words indistinct] for the comprehensive political solution.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CAUSES OF TANJUNGPRIOK INCIDENT

BK300918 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Extremists and the Tanjungpriok Incident"]

[Text] The Tanjungpriok incident which took place about a week ago causing human casualties and property destruction, continues to draw public attention and comments inside and outside parliament. All the political parties and Golkar, the representatives of the Armed Forces, the religious organisations and public and government leaders have given their comments. In general all of them regretted that such incident had happened, but applauded that the security apparatus had taken quick and decisive measures so that the incident could be localised and law and order restored immediately. They also appreciated the openness and frankness of the security apparatus by placing all available information before the public and giving the press freedom to see the incident for themselves and make their evaluation. They advised the public to keep calm and not to be influenced by the incitement and insinuation.

Our attention was focussed on the misuse of a mosque in Tanjungpriok area by four preachers to inflame their congregation on the subject of Pancasila, against the government and to distribute tendentious and insinuating posters and leaflets which would inflame the opinion of a certain level of the public. The leaflets have also been discovered in other parts of Jakarta and their distributors have been apprehended for necessary questioning and investigation. It has been found that the leaflets have been produced and distributed by a group of young people which has given its false address on the leaflets. But the public would like the government to trace the source of the trouble and nip it in the bud so that no similar incident will take place in the future.

The government investigation seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the Tanjungpriok incident had nothing to do with any political party and mass organisation, but it was an extreme act perpetrated by groups which, a priori, are based against the government. They are of the opinion that any one who disagrees with them is wrong and the only right opinions are theirs. This was revealed by Minister of Home Affairs Suparjo Rustam before the DPR [parliament] on Tuesday. He added it would be difficult to deal with these people.

It may be deduced from the statement made by the minister that the group behind the Tanjungpriok incident belongs to the extreme right who dedicate themselves to establishing a theocratic state in Indonesia instead of Pancasila State. This possibility can not be discounted since this movement has persistently raised its head every now and then for instance the Imran Jihad Movement. But it is also possible that this movement is infiltrated and made use of by the extreme left belonging to the G.30 S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] remnants.

The Armed Forces chief of staff, General Himawan Sutanto, stated on Monday that the threats from the extremists -- right or left -- who always attempt to change the state ideology, has become "fact," and the Tanjungpriok incident was part of the evident. According to the general, the communists have staged in the past two rebellions to replace our national leaders, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, "and the recent Tanjungpriok incident might have been exploited by the remnants of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI)."

Therefore, we agree with the general that the incident has served as a reminder to us, the people of Indonesia, to promote our unity and cohesion and be always on the alert against any group intending to change and undermine Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and the All-Indonesia Mosques Organisation should make some arrangement to prevent the misuse of the mosques and to give more information to the Muslim masses that there is no contradiction between Islam and Pancasila.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON POSSIBLE TRIAL OF RIOTERS

BK281559 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sept 28 (AFP) -- A number of Moslem rioters involved in bloody clashes with security forces two weeks ago in northern Jakarta will be tried under the subversion law which carries a possible death sentence, press reports said today. Attorney General Hari Suharto told a parliamentary commission yesterday that his office was already processing the cases of some of the rioters, the government-backed SUARA KARYA daily reported today. The attorney general, however, declined to say how many rioters would be tried.

SUARA KARYA also quoted Mr Hari Suharto as saying that some of the suspects now being held would be charged with criminal offences, but could be turned over to the attorney general's office in the course of investigations if subversion charges applied. According to official counts, nine people were killed and 53 wounded during the September 12 riots in Tanjungpriok when Moslem rioters besieged a police station to demand the release of four of their companions.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON RECOVERY EFFORTS, NAPALM USE

HK280810 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [27 September] appealed to the media to heed his call for recovery and to participate in the effort to achieve economic recovery. The president sounded the appeal in a dialogue with about 50 newspaper publishers, editors, columnists, broadcast executives, and other mediemen at Malacanang. The president said: Let us try to help by releasing to our people and the reading public the true nature of things. Let us now be fair to everybody.

Commenting on some reports that have appeared lately, the president lamented stories on alleged adverse developments in the economy and other aspects of national life that may affect the negotiations with international commercial banks from which the Philippines is seeking fresh credit lines. The president said: We are not yet over the hump, although substantial progress has been achieved in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for a \$630 million standby credit.

The president also pointed out the inaccuracy of stories about the alleged use of napalm bombs against rebels in the south. He said the military is not using napalm bombs, adding that he has seen to it that there are no napalm bombs in the Armed Forces. However, the president said some sectors of the media are using this story and even exaggerate it by saying that the government is engaged in chemical warfare.

BUSINESS DAY ON REMAINING POINTS IN IMF TALKS

HK281448 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Washington -- The final touches are now being applied to a \$630-million standby agreement between the financially hard-pressed Philippine Government and the International Monetary Fund, according to officials of the 148-nation fund. The officials said only a few technical points remain to be worked out by Philippine Premier Cesar Virata and the Fund management. The IMF Executive Board is expected to give its final approval to the agreement in November, according to aides of Virata. The Philippine leader is heading his country's delegation to the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF now under way here.

U.S. congressional aides closely following the negotiations said it is now safe to say there will be an IMF agreement but they are hoping there will be further concessions for reform in the Philippines although President Ferdinand Marcos may find them difficult to carry out.

U.S. and other foreign commercial banks who are expected to supplement the IMF rescue operation and bring its total above \$1 billion in a coordinated action are due to announce their continued support by Oct. 8, according to a key Virata aide. This would be one week before a third 90-day debt moratorium expires Oct. 14. The aide indicated a fourth 90-day extension of credit on \$26 billion in debt would carry the Philippines into early 1985 and allow time for the IMF standby credit.

In addition, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives are reported to have reached an informal agreement on the mix of economic and military assistance to be provided to the Philippines in the fiscal year 1985. Under the compromise the \$180 million promised by the Reagan administration will consist of \$15-million loan and \$140 million in economic assistance.

Previously the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia favored \$30 million in military loans while the House approved no military loans. Senate aides who have taken a close look at Philippine developments say they believe President Marcos will be able to "muddle through" his critical insurgency and economic crises.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH WORLD BANK

OW281333 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Food production in the Philippines has received the big boost with the signing of the \$150 million agricultural sector input project agreement between the Philippines and the World Bank. Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, who signed the agreement for the Philippine Government, said that the amount would help the country sustain the momentum of agricultural development and also accelerate our economic recovery.

The agreement signed in Washington authorized the immediate release of the substantial portion of the loan with the balance upcoming in a few months' time. The \$150 million loan brings World Bank's support to the Philippines to a total of 26 projects costing \$700 million.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. CONSUL'S REMARKS ON TOURISM

HK271548 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The McAninch Report"]

[Text] U.S. Consul General Vernon McAninch may have touched a very sensitive spot when he laid bare before the tourism industry the reasons many foreign tourists have shied away from the Philippines. Yet he was probably speaking the honest truth which many here already know but refuse accept as a fact.

The daily newspapers have reported time and again on tourists being held up outside the airport by conniving taxicab drivers and organized gangs. There was even an instance when a tourist was kidnapped and slain in a nearby province.

Newspapers have also reported on how tourists have complained about the long tides they are given by taxicab drivers before being brought to their hotels and how they are charged excessive fare rates which go into the hundreds of pesos.

The "host of problems" listed by McAninch includes among others even the loss of passports in the airport's immigration section, the long delays in the release of luggage and other personal matters by the customs, the expensive unsolicited assistance offered arriving tourists which more often than not results in much inconvenience and loss of additional dollars, and the low currency rates offered by hotels for their dollars.

These are facts that everyone is aware of, more so in many government circles.

McAninch offered no suggestions on how to correct these obstacles to a successful tourist business in the country. To do so would have opened him to the charge of meddling into purely local affairs. What he probably wanted to do was to open the eyes of government further to a situation which is severely hampering one of the major industries of the country -- the tourism industry.

There may be some truth to the complaint by Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras that the Western media has given the Philippines a bad image abroad, but is it possible that many of the stories published abroad have to do with complaints of tourists against the way they were treated by many Filipinos who should have made their stay here pleasant and memorable?

No one should begrudge Consul General McAninch for his statements before the members of the American Association of Travel Agencies (ASTA). His close relations with the Filipino people and his broad programming of ways and means Filipinos can go to the United States without too much red tape have endeared him to many in the country.

It is now time for the Philippine Government and private groups to act on the impediments that hold back further development of the local tourist trade. By improving things at home, a better image could be created of the Philippines abroad. By improving the Philippine image abroad, more foreign visitors will be attracted to come here to see the country's many natural scenic spots. By attracting here more tourists, the government can earn more badly needed dollars.

McAninch does not have to tell us this. We have known this all along but like the ostrich some of us have buried our heads in sand or looked the other way.

VER REITERATES INVESTIGATION ORDER ON VIOLENCE

OW300901 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver has reiterated his previous directive for a thorough investigation into violent incidents and alleged misconduct of police's several disturbance units during rallies and demonstrations.

[Video shows Ver's picture] Ver said the investigation should center on the dispersal operations conducted last September 21, 22, and 27, which resulted in injuries to both policemen and demonstrators. General Ver also directed PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary - Integrated National Police] chief, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, [video shows Ramos at his office] to look into reports that give men who were found dead in Manila were possible salvage victims. The identities of those found floating along the Pasig River as well as those abandoned in front of the Manila Cathedral [video shows victims' bodies] continue to puzzle Manila's police investigators. So far, no one has surfaced to claim the bodies and provide definite identification. David Nye has this follow-up story:

[Begin recording] Western Police Superintendent Narciso Cabrera said there are only 5, and not 8 or 11, bodies recovered by the police yesterday. He claimed three were found in front of the Manila Cathedral while two others were found behind the Immigration Commission Building, floating and bloated along the Pasig River, stripped of any form of identification. They were immediately brought to the (Tressamiga) funeral parlor for autopsy. [Video shows victims' bodies]

The victims' bodies were apparently mutilated with stabs and gunshot wounds beyond compare. But Cabrera said his office has already provided the National Bureau of Investigation with the fingerprints for further identification. However, he said, he was unaware of any police involvement. [end recording]

[Begin Cabrera recording] If any policeman, although not even any of the group, from the [words indistinct], let me tell you that no one is above the law. Wherever he is, if he is the one responsible for this, he will have to be brought before the board of justice. [end recording]

[Begin Nye recording] At yesterday's news conference, the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy [CORD] claimed that the bodies were those of students who joined the demonstrations at the welcome Rotunda last Thursday. [video shows scenes of CORD news conference] CORD also reported that 92 other demonstrators were still missing. [end recording]

REPORTAGE OF 27 SEP MANILA CLASH, DISPERSAL

BUSINESS DAY on Clash

HK281406 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Sep 84 pp 11, 12

[Text] Scores were injured, some of them with gunshot wounds, when riot police and soldiers stormed through the ranks of some 3,000 demonstrators on Welcome Rotunda on the boundary of Quezon City and Manila. At least 11 persons were arrested.

The demonstrators, who were poised for a march towards the Mendiola bridge to protest last Saturday's violent dispersal of a rally marking the 12th anniversary of martial law, scattered as authorities used water cannons, tear gas, truncheons and guns on them. The dispersal operation was capped by soldiers' hunting down demonstrators who sought refuge in nearby houses.

"We believe we have the right to march and it is their (the police) duty to arrange the traffic so that we could march," ex-Senator Lorenzo Tanada told newsmen before the rally was broken up. But he added, "Some military men told us that they received a shoot-to-kill order."

The violence came just after President Marcos told media executives in Malacanang that adverse publicity about the rallies may indicate instability of the government on which foreign banks may decide whether or not to extend more credit and reschedule the country's debts.

Butz Aquino, younger brother of assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., and leader of the demonstrators, described the dispersal as "brutal." "I think they are exhausting all our peaceful options," he said.

In a convocation after the demonstrators regrouped and sought refuge inside the Sto. Domingo Church grounds, Aquino urged the some 2,000 people gathered to now give peaceful demonstrations a "long hard look" and see whether, in the face of brutal dispersions of peaceful demonstrators by the military, this mode of struggle is still effective in achieving the main objective of bringing down the Marcos regime. He called for new tactics and strategies. He urged the people "to make trouble for Marcos through a long drawn out general strike until the regime falls."

The National Council of the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy [CORD] will meet today to assess yesterday's brutal dispersal of the demonstrators and to formulate a new program of action.

The church grounds were sealed and no one was allowed to enter last night due to reports that military personnel were surrounding the compound.

At least 17 persons, six of them policemen, were admitted at the United Doctors Medical Hospital for various injuries. The injured civilians were identified as Gil Sanchez, Alfonso Yu, Orlando Ceasar, Nemesio Rio, Edison Vicentino, Antonio Lapi, Clarita Corbeo, Nidia de la Cruz, Nemencio Fidel, Osias Alcala, and Teodoro Benjamin. The injured policemen were identified only as Cpl. Santos, Cpl. Brozo, and patrolmen Castillo, Pumar, Magtibay and Estel. At the National Orthopedic Hospital, six people were admitted for treatment of injuries, three of them of gunshots. Those with bullet wounds were Rolando Cabilin, 18; Raul Fernandez, 17; and Napoleon Antonio, 20. The others who sustained other injuries were identified as Joseph Pumica, 18; Alejo Villanueva, 20; and Cellano Jesus, 33.

At the FEU Hospital, an unidentified passerby was treated at 5 p.m. for a wound on the forehead that required six stitches. He was released after treatment.

The confrontation took place right in front of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. building along Espana Ave. At about 3:15 p.m. [0715 GMT] Police Brig. Gen. Alfredo Yson, Eastern Police District chief, told the rallists to disperse in 10 minutes. Efforts to negotiate some compromise failed. Yson said: "No permit, no rally."

At 3:29 p.m. the two police fire trucks occupying the Quiapo-bound lane sprayed the demonstrators with greyish water. After about a minute, the police lobbed several tear gas canisters on the rallyists. A policeman with a sawed-off pump action shotgun let the police charge, firing apparently black shots into the crowd.

The demonstrators were able to hold their ground despite the forehoses. They fell back after the tear gas, which turned the air mustard-yellow, took their painful effect. One rallyist, though, was able to pick up one smoking tear gas canister and hurl it back to the policemen.

Rallyists fought back with rocks. Three pillbox bombs were thrown. Police officials later said six of their men were wounded by one pillbox explosion.

Within five minutes, the rallyists had retreated back to Quezon Blvd., on the Quezon City side of Welcome Rotonda. Carrying their shields in front, the police proceeded to occupy the stretch of road just abandoned by the demonstrators. Meantime, however, several hundred bystanders massed behind the police ranks and started throwing stones at the lawmen. Some police fired warning shots with M-16's and carbines to force the crowd back.

At 3:53 p.m., CORD chairman Butz Aquino walked to the police ranks to negotiate anew with Yson. Aquino's proposal was for the police to allow the rallyists to march to Liwasang Bonifacio. Yson said, however, the rallyists would have to ride on vehicles to the proposed rally site. Aquino was followed by Mabini lawyer Rene Saguisag, but no agreement could be reached.

At 4:10 p.m., Yson announced that the demonstrators had 20 minutes to disperse. When this deadline elapsed, two of the eight firetrucks in the scene advanced a few paces in front of the demonstrators and hose them down. Some rallyists said policemen on one firetruck also started throwing rocks.

Two minutes later, a group of policemen carrying M-16's opened fire. Some eyewitnesses said that some policemen also used pistols. It could not be determined whether the police used blanks or live ammunition. Some of them fired their weapons into air, but rallyists said others fired their weapons into the crowd. Within five minutes, the police chased the demonstrators past P. Tuazon. They arrested an undetermined number of rallyists.

A number of policemen were spotted shooting into the air but some people in the area swore that they saw some being shot pointblank. "I saw an old man hit in the shoulder and a young boy hit in the neck," a bystander told BUSINESS DAY.

As the demonstrators retreated, pillboxes and stones were thrown. After the demonstrators had retreated, Rene Saquisag, who was also in the front lines, stayed behind, arguing with the police. He was asserting that it was the police who started the stone throwing. The policemen, on the other hand, claimed that they did not provide the melee.

A number, mostly youths, were beaten up and arrested. One reporter was asking for a teenager's name as he was being led by the police but was told by a policeman: "For interrogation lang ito, miss."

The police then chased the demonstrators past P. Tuazon, leaving the avenue strewn with leaflets, cigaret butts and some spent shells. As the rallyists retreated, police arrested an undetermined number of people. Some 30 minutes later, the rallyists regrouped at Sto. Domingo Church, some three blocks from the scene of the confrontation.

At the Manila side of Quezon Blvd., residents began massing up at Trabajo, jeering at the police and placing debris in the middle of the road. They were later scared off by a plainclothesman with a carbine.

Enrile on Abuses

HK300037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 CMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] First in the news, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver ordered yesterday [29 September] the investigation of violent incidents and abuses involving members of the military and police organizations. Gen Ver directed Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, to conduct a probe of the recent demonstrations which ended in violence and resulted in injuries to rallyists and law-enforcers.

Minister Enrile sent instructions to military authorities to investigate reports of alleged military abuses in some parts of the Visayas. The defense minister acted in response to the alleged findings of a team of international church leaders, claiming that the military had engaged in hamletting and imposed economic blockades on rural communities.

Gen Ver also told Gen Ramos to look into the discovery of six bodies which were claimed to be those of student demonstrators. The chief of staff stressed that the main purpose of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil disturbance control operations is to uphold the law, maintain peace and order, and protect lives and properties while ensuring respect for citizens' rights of free speech and to peaceably assemble for redress of grievances, guaranteed by the Constitution.

Gen Ver said that under the AFP letter of instruction, guidelines on the proper conduct and handling of rallies and demonstrations, including measures designed to minimize if not totally preclude violent confrontations, are spelled out. Gen Ver was reacting to press and radio reports that a number of those injured during the dispersal of demonstrators sustained bullet wounds, and that antiriot policemen used their firearms and were brutal in their dispersal operations. He directed Gen Ramos to determine the veracity of the reports, and then take appropriate measures.

Meanwhile, the Batasan committee is set to begin its inquiry tomorrow into the violence that erupted in Thursday's demonstration rally dispersal at the Welcome Rotunda on the Manila-Quezon boundary. The committee on justice, human rights, and good government, headed by Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, met the other day to finalize the procedures to be followed in the investigation in aid of legislation.

Situation Under Control

HK290037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Despite the almost daily demonstrations and rallies in the country's premier city, the peace and order situation in Manila is well under control. Western Police District Superintendent Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera gave this assurance yesterday [28 September] to Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing and other city officials during a meeting with the city's Peace and Order Council. Gen Cabrera revealed that every time a demonstration was held, close to 2,000 policemen are tied down on duties related to these mass actions, among them, traffic control and crowd dispersal. Despite such heavy impositions on policemen during rallies, the peace and order situation in the city was still at a tolerable level.

Batasan Passes Resolution

HK280802 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] At the Batasan, a resolution was passed last night [27 September] expressing its sense of grave concern and grief and condemning the use of force in dispersing demonstrations. The passing of the resolution followed the violence at the Quezon City demonstration yesterday when the demonstrators refused police orders to disperse. In its resolution, the Batasan called on all parties concerned to use maximum restraint and tolerance in the exercise of their constitutional rights and responsibilities. Both the majority and the opposition upheld the right of the people to peaceful assembly without forcible interference.

Communists' Role

OW281433 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Military authorities bared that the rallies and demonstrations, two of which have been violent, are considered successes of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

Last Tuesday, a captured ranking CPP officer in Central Luzon confessed that the Communist Party had chalked up successes in instigating mass demonstrations and rallies against the government. The confession was made by Wilson Lucero, 34-year-old civil engineering undergraduate of a Manila university.

Meanwhile, outspoken demonstrators have complained that rally organizer Butz Aquino abandoned them, allegedly in haste, during police dispersal operations last September 22d and yesterday. The demonstrators said Butz Aquino immediately scampered for his safety when antiriot policemen charged the rallies near Mendiola Bridge last Saturday.

NPA COMMANDER'S DEATH IN CAGAYAN CONFIRMED

HK281134 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A top-ranking NPA commander was confirmed dead and his body exhumed and autopsied yesterday. The NPC commander was identified as Joel Sibaluca, alias Ka Rendi, of Carnablanca, Cagayan.

Sibaluca was the leader of the NPA's larangan [battlefield] youth guerrillas with a 10,000 peso prize on his head. He was one of the most feared NPC commander since 1980.

Sibaluca's body was exhumed following the surrender to the military of one of his men. Sibaluca was reportedly killed along with several of his men in an encounter with the military in (Nabulong), Cagayan last June. The military failed to recover the bodies of the slain NPA men at the time.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

2 Oct 1984

